

THE BLACK PANTHER

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

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WINS KEY COUNTY LABOR, DEMO. ENDORSEMENTS

ELAINE'S BIRTHDAY PARTY CELEBRATES "NEW DAY IN OAKLAND"



GERVER T. HUDSON (left) and HENRY MOZELL of Local 1964, United Auto Workers Union, congratulate ELAINE at her birthday party.

(Oakland, Calif.) - A pair of significant endorsements, plus a lively, swinging birthday party in her honor highlighted the campaign activities last week of Oakland City Council candidate Elaine Brown.

The pieces for another banner week on the campaign trail began to fall together early and in the unlikelyst of places.

On Monday evening, just prior to entering the Umoja Skating Rink in East Oakland to attend a candidates' night sponsored by the CBS Democratic Club, Elaine and her supporters learned that she had been endorsed by COPE, the prestigious political education arm for the Alameda County Central Labor Council. Upon hearing the news, Elaine beamed with satisfaction.

The next day, armed with both the COPE and CBS endorsements, Elaine won the nod of the Alameda County Democratic Party Central Committee.

Speaking before the county's top Democrats at the state building here, Elaine remarked:

"I am conducting my campaign and I have participated in a number of programs which are symbolic of the way I intend to maintain my office (3rd District seat) if I am elected.

"That is, bringing together the disparate elements of our city, particularly the disparate Democrats, because our city is a predominantly Democratic city.

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Editorial

A BLOW TO PROSTITUTION

We applaud last week's ruling by Alameda County Superior Court Judge Spurgeon Avakian on the county's sexist enforcement of its prostitution laws. (See article, page 5.)

We can all take pride in the fact that Oakland has made the first major step in the nation toward solving this critical problem.

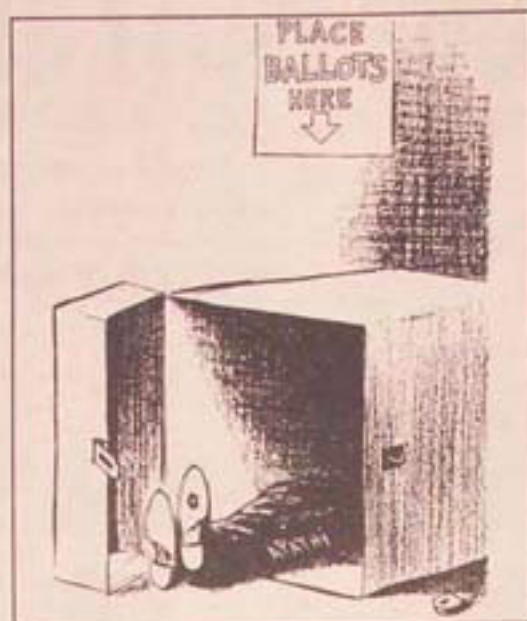
For too long, American women, the majority of whom have been poor and of color, have been forced to sell their bodies on the street corners because of racist, sexist attitudes preventing them from surviving with dignity. Prostitutes have been prosecuted by the law and persecuted by the community while their male "customers" have usually gone scot free, escaping punishment and disgrace.

Prostitution in America is the outgrowth of our historically male-dominated, chauvinistic culture which through the centuries has treated women as little more than servants of male pleasure. In particular, prostitution has been a tool of oppression used against poor, minority women.

We in the Black community are especially sensitive to the evils of prostitution. Socio-economic conditions which bar Black people from equal job and educational opportunities are directly responsible for the existence of prostitution in our community.

While the last decade has seen significant gains in such areas of women's rights as abortion and employment, we as a nation have yet to begin to realistically deal with prostitution. It is an ugly institution, oppressing men just as much as women. It is a sad reflection of the truth about male-female relationships in American society.

Let us not allow what Judge Avakian has started to end here in Oakland. Let us all pledge ourselves to begin the fight to end prostitution and thereby free ourselves of a degrading, dehumanizing institution. □



An Appeal To Our Readers

Dear Reader,

We have had an immediate and encouraging response from readers to our appeal for funds in order to meet greatly increased costs required to produce THE BLACK PANTHER. We are posting "Thank you" letters for those who have responded, but we'll take this opportunity to publicly thank you and ask you to urge your friends to follow your example.

Too many of you, however, have put the appeal aside or told yourselves you'll send something later or forgotten about it altogether. Our appeal is serious. We are determined to continue publishing THE BLACK PANTHER. It has appeared regularly since its inception in April, 1967, and will continue to appear. But we need your help.

These are critical times for this country. And, critical times for the country means desperate times for Black and poor people. All over the country folks are angry and growing angrier every day. More and more communities are coming together with a determination to act for our survival with dignity.

THE BLACK PANTHER is an important organizing tool. We try to inform our readers about what is being done in communities around the country and the world that contributes to liberation. Our purpose is to provide our communities with examples to follow, give notice to and honor our real heroes and unsung community leaders and share our people's victories, however small, with the total community. No other newspaper does this.

This is a vital task as we begin to overcome the apathy that followed the horrible repression of the late sixties and the tokenism that period spawned.

If you support us in this effort let us know it with a contribution of any size. Remember, a \$100 contribution gives you a lifetime subscription. A \$25.00 contribution gives you a year's subscription. Let us know that you care that THE BLACK PANTHER's voice is heard.

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

David G. Du Bois

David G. Du Bois
Editor-in-Chief

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR ON PAGE 24

COMMENT

HOSEA WILLIAMS:

GA. LEGISLATURE

HAS "SOLD OUT"

Hosea L. Williams, president of the Atlanta, Georgia chapter of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) was elected last November to the Georgia House of Representatives. In the statement below, Brother Williams comments on his first two weeks in the legislature, revealing what Black and poor people know all too well — that "sold out" elected officials have no desire to truly represent the interests of the people.

"My first two weeks in the Georgia state legislature were one of the most revealing spells of my life. For the first time I saw with my own two eyes, heard with my own two ears — in fact, I am convinced that I was a part of one of the things in our society that is truly causing many of our major problems.

"For a long time I've seen things like crime, unemployment, school drop-outs, the cost of living sky-rocketing, disobedience to federal laws, selfish politicians ignoring the will of the people, while they get richer and richer after every election (even though the people are continuously taught to register and vote, register and vote). I've seen only the rich get richer, while the poor continuously get poorer.

"In other words, for a long time I've seen the symptoms and effect, but it has just been during the last two weeks that I've truly seen one of the real causes of many of our major problems and that is the state legislature. In some ways I'm convinced the people would be better off if the legislature only met every five (5) years. It's the same as out here everyday — it's all but controlled by the big, rich companies and the super-rich Whites.

"There are groups up there called "lobbyists. They are generally highly-paid lawyers. Their job is to keep things going in the direction of the power structure and to prevent laws from passing that will truly help poor people. Another thing — the

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THE BLACK PANTHER

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JOHNNY LARRY SPAIN of the San Quentin Six.

TAKEN FROM HOSPITAL BED

AILING JOHNNY SPAIN ORDERED TO APPEAR IN COURT

(Marin, Calif.) — The torture of Black Panther Party prison activist Johnny Larry Spain continued last week in unusually cruel form.

On Thursday, February 27, Marin County Superior Court Judge Henry Broderick fulfilled an earlier threat and ordered Johnny removed from his hospital bed inside San Quentin Prison and brought in chains — causing extreme suffering — to the courthouse here for a pretrial hearing.

"DUE PROCESS"

Judge Broderick claimed that he was only insuring Brother Johnny's right to "due process."

Three and one-half years ago Johnny Spain and five other Black and Brown prison leaders — Hugo Pinell, David Johnson, Luis Talamantez, Fleeta Drumgo, Willie Tate — known collectively as the San Quentin 6 — were indicted for murder in charges stemming from the August 21, 1971, assassination of Black Panther Party Field Marshal George Jackson.

Prior to that incident and up until the present, all six men, with the recent exception of Willie Tate, were confined on the first floor of San Quentin's Adjustment Center.

The inhumane treatment there has resulted in a deteriorating health condition for Brother Spain.

Although doctors thought his weight loss had stabilized at 40 pounds, Johnny has recently lost another five pounds, dropping his weight to below 140.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 23

ASSAULT TESTIMONY BARRED AT ATTICA TRIAL

BROTHERS ASK ROCKEFELLER TO APPEAR VOLUNTARILY

(Buffalo, New York) — In a clear attempt to undermine the defense of two Attica brothers on trial here for murder, state Supreme Court Justice Gilbert H. King ruled last week that all testimony about the murderous assault by state police on Attica prison in September, 1971, that resulted in the death of 43 persons, is "irrelevant" and will not be permitted.

The ruling came on the second day of the trial of Don Hill and Charles J. Parnaslice, both 22-year-old Native Americans charged with having beaten Attica guard William Quinn. Quinn died of his wounds allegedly administered by the two, two days later in a Rochester, New York hospital.

EXASPERATION

The ruling by Judge King caused William M. Kunstler, one of the defense lawyers, to say in exasperation: "Then what are we doing here, Your Honor?" Kunstler is defending Brother Hill. Ramsey Clark, former U.S. Attorney General, is defending Parnaslice.



Testimony on the murderous assault on Attica State Prison in September, 1971, by state police was ruled irrelevant and inadmissible by Superior Court Justice Gilbert H. King.

Judge King justified his ruling by the fact that Quinn was allegedly attacked on September 9 and died two days later. The infamous assault on Attica was launched September 13.

Meanwhile, Brothers Hill and Parnaslice last week asked Vice President Nelson Rockefeller to appear voluntarily as a witness at their trial. In a letter to Rockefeller the brothers point out that statements he made concerning the death of Quinn conflict with the charges against them. They write:

"In view of the seriousness of the charges against us and the obvious relevance of your statements which, if true, would exculpate us, it is hoped that you will give us your assurance that you will be available to testify on our behalf without requiring us to go through the laborious and complicated procedures necessary to subpoena you to appear in court."

At the time of the Attica prison rebellion and assault, Rockefeller was governor of New York, and in that capacity ordered the assault that resulted in the 43 deaths.

In testimony before the House Judiciary Committee on his confirmation as Vice President, Rockefeller is quoted as having said: "We had one guard who was thrown out of a window. . . this guard died," and the next day: "One guard died from a beating and being thrown out the window. . . That is what I was told."

In public statements as well as in his testimony before the Committee, Rockefeller has consistently maintained that Quinn was thrown from a second story window, raising questions as to the cause of death for which the two brothers are charged.

During jury selection the defense argued that the jury selection process was set up in such a way that it tended to exclude those members of the community who would be most receptive to the brothers' point of view.

The jury selected to hear the case includes no Native Americans, only two Black people and only four women. Most poor people considered for jury service had to disqualify themselves because they could not survive on the low jurors' pay. Women are exempted by a jury selection rule which has been declared unconstitutional.

The jury was chosen over the course of a month from a pool of more than 150 people registered to vote in Erie County. Not a single Native American was included in the jury pool. The vast majority of the people in the pool were White and most of them were men.

The jury pool included an unusually large number of friends and relatives of police and prison guards, "more than I have ever seen before in a jury pool," said one of the defense attorneys. □



SISSY FARENTHOLD VISITS INTERCOMMUNAL YOUTH INSTITUTE

(Oakland, Calif.) — Accompanied by EOC Executive Director Ms. ELAINE BROWN (second from right) and Intercommunal Youth Institute Director Ms. ERICKA HUGGINS (far right), Ms. FRANCES (Sissy) FARENTHOLD toured East Oakland's model school for Black and poor youth last week. Twice a candidate for governor of the state of Texas, Ms. Farenthold is currently chairperson of the influential National Women's Political Caucus.

O.A.U. HITS EX-CHILE ENVOY'S AFRICAN AFFAIRS APPOINTMENT

DIGGS CALLS NAMING OF DAVIS

"IGNORANT" AND "ARROGANT"

(Addis Ababa, Ethiopia) — The 43 member states of the Organization of African Unity last week joined Rep. Charles C. Diggs, Jr., chairman of the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Africa in opposing the appointment of Nathaniel Davis as the U.S. Under-Secretary of State for African Affairs.

Ministers of foreign affairs of the OAU member states were meeting here in the 24th ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the OAU preparing for the Heads of State and Government OAU session to follow.

On February 20, the OAU Council of Ministers made public a statement condemning the appointment, accusing Davis, ambassador to Chile during the overthrow of the democratically elected government of former President Salvador Allende, of being involved with the "U.S. policy of political destabilization in Latin America."

"ARROGANCE"

At a news conference in Washington, D.C., on February 25, Congressman Diggs, of Michigan, disclosed that he had cabled President Ford reiterating a demand for withdrawal of the Davis nomination and pointing out that it had been denounced by the Organization of African Unity.

"Your advisers display an incredible combination of ignorance and arrogance to insist on this nomination under these circumstances," Congressman Diggs wrote Ford.

Adding to the administration's "ignorance and arrogance," Secretary of State Henry Kissinger sent a letter on February 24, to the OAU, insultingly "rebuking" the organization for condemning the Davis nomination. The Kissinger letter claimed that the Davis nomination was "a purely internal, domestic concern" of the United States and added:

"Under commonly accepted principles of international decency it (the U.S.) has the right to expect the same of other governments particularly those whom it has regarded as friends. You will understand the depth of my dismay," Kissinger continues, "in learning from the press of

this unprecedented and harmful act of the council."

Meanwhile, South African authorities have hailed the nomination of Davis to his new post. In a national radio broadcast by commentators who reflect the government's point of view in South Africa, the assignment of Davis, who was U.S. ambassador to Chile from 1971 to late 1973, was seen as recognition by the present U.S. administration of the "stabilizing" influence in southern Africa of the racist, fascist regime of South Africa.

Recent press stories have forced officials of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to



CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR., congressman from Michigan.

admit direct involvement in the efforts of right-wing Chilean forces that resulted in the overthrow of the Allende government in Chile, his murder and the installation of fascist repression in Chile. (See Dellums' Corner, page 9.)



UNDIVIDED ATTENTION, UNITED BLACK ARTISTS AT COMMUNITY FORUM

(Oakland, Calif.) The Community Learning Center's Sunday Community Forum last week presented **UNDIVIDED ATTENTION** (top) and **UNITED BLACK ARTISTS**, both Bay Area groups.

Undivided Attention, a driving rhythm and blues band, roused the responsive audience with renditions of "I'm a Woman," "Closer Together," and "Release Yourself."

The dynamic, newly formed United Black Artists performed in veteran style, doing such popular songs as "Fire" and "BT Express." The group, whose future is very promising, had the audience hand-clapping, foot stomping and head shaking.

The program, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all, was dedicated to the Child Development Center.

THIS WEEK IN BLACK HISTORY

MARCH 5, 1770

On March 5, 1770, Crispus Attucks was the first of five men killed by British soldiers in the "Boston Massacre." A former slave and a man of great stature and reputation, Crispus Attucks is generally considered the first martyr of the American Revolution. "From that moment," wrote Daniel Webster, referring to the massacre and the death of Brother Attucks, "we may date the severance from the British Empire."

MARCH 6, 1857

The infamous Dred Scott decision, handed down by Chief Justice Roger B. Taney of the U.S. Supreme Court on March 6, 1857, opened up all federal territory to slavery and denied citizenship to American Blacks. "Every person... who were at the time of the adoption of the Constitution recognized as citizens in the several States became also citizens of this new political body (United States), but none other," wrote Justice Taney. He added, "it was formed by them (White men) and for them and their posterity, but for no one else."

MARCH 6, 1862

In a message to Congress on March 6, 1862, President Lincoln urged gradual emancipation for all slaves and that slaveholders receive financial compensation. Later that same year, Lincoln urged all Blacks to leave America and emigrate back to Africa or to Central America.

MARCH 3, 1865

On March 3, 1865, the U.S. Congress established the Freedman's Bureau and chartered the Freedman's Savings and Trust Bank to aid newly freed slaves. Handicapped by inadequate appropriations, poorly trained staff and the bitter hatred of vengeful Whites, the Bureau attempted the Herculean task of what amounted to the first federal welfare agency. Its failures, and there were many, were the result of the still powerful political forces which sought to keep Blacks in chains. The Bureau was disbanded in 1872. When the Freedman's Bank closed in 1874, Black depositors lost over \$3,000,000.

OAKLAND JUDGE RULES PROSTITUTES' "CUSTOMERS" SUBJECT TO ARREST

(Oakland, Calif.) — In a precedent-setting decision — the first of its kind in the U.S. — Alameda County Superior Court Judge Spurgeon Avakian ruled last week that this city's enforcement of prostitution laws is unconstitutional and sexually discriminatory and that men must be arrested along with women. (See Editorial, page 2.)

The ruling, which has set off a storm of controversy, will not be put into its final form until March 28. However, several men have already been arrested under the terms of the preliminary injunction issued by Judge Avakian, requiring that males be subjected to the same rules as females, including booking and quarantine for venereal disease.

One effect of the preliminary injunction is that men who are arrested suffer an embarrassment which they had previously escaped. Their names, ages and addresses are available for publication in the media.

Avakian acted in a test lawsuit brought by the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) which is challenging the California laws on prostitution arrests as discriminatory against women. An attorney for the ACLU told THE BLACK PANTHER that while judges in five states have ruled that prostitution laws discriminate against women, these rulings have been made in individual cases only.

Traditionally, in Alameda County as well as throughout the country, a man caught with a prostitute has only been cited for his offense and released, often to be used as a witness against the woman who is almost always arrested, booked, quarantined and convicted.

Avakian's ruling went against Alameda County District Attorney Lowell Jensen, Oakland Police Chief George Hart and County Health Director David Odell and the county health department. The ruling noted that "while the relief requested is countywide, the specific evidence of alleged discrimination

S.F. IN-HOME DOMESTIC WORKERS PETITION FOR RIGHTS

(San Francisco, Calif.) — An unprecedented petition was filed here recently on behalf of thousands of domestic workers who provide in-home supportive services to aged, infirm, and disabled welfare recipients. The petitioners are primarily older minority women. Many of them are heads of households, and all of them are on the fringes of economic self-sufficiency.

LIVING WAGE

They are asking the California Secretary of Health and Welfare, the Department of Health, and the Department of Benefits Payments to issue regulations that would protect their right to earn a living wage. The current lack of such regulations has allowed state and county agencies to impose grossly unfair employment contracts upon in-home service workers.

These contracts:

(1) Force petitioners to accept compensation below the minimum wage requirements, although the minimum wage law applies to domestic workers.

(2) Deprive petitioners of all protections and fringe benefits even though other in-home service workers get all the protections of the civil service system.



Domestic workers continue to suffer many indignities, and struggle to survive from their meager earnings.

(3) Refuse to make the state responsible for withholding social security taxes from petitioners' paychecks.

(4) Impose unrealistic standards of the time required to perform in-home service tasks, so that petitioners must complete the job on their own time, without compensation.

The women suffer the usual indignities faced by domestic workers, such as exclusion from unemployment insurance, state disability coverage and workers' compensation. But by design or default, the state makes survival

even harder for the domestic workers that it employs under the in-home service program.

The San Francisco women are tired of being bounced from social workers to bureaucrats in county agencies, who either do not understand or do not care about their concerns. If the state does not act now to prohibit further arbitrary, capricious and discriminatory treatment of in-home service workers, it will see the in-home service domestic workers give up their struggle and be forced to join the welfare rolls. □

JOANNE LITTLE RELEASED ON BAIL

(Raleigh, N.C.) — In a partial victory against the charges of first degree murder, Sister Joanne Little was recently freed on \$115,000 bond from the Beaufort County's Women's Prison. The funds came through a nationwide effort by support groups in her defense.

Ms. Little, 20, is charged with killing a White prison guard, Clarence Allgood, 62, while resisting attempts by the guard to rape her. The case has attracted nationwide attention bringing together women's rights groups and Black civil rights groups who contend the issue is a woman's right to defend herself against attack.

The bond was posted by the Southern Poverty Law Center.

Attorney Jerry Paul, whose firm has been under attack concerning Ms. Little's defense, said employment had been arranged for her out of the state, and that her residence would be kept secret because of repeated threats against her life by White racists. □



DAVID DU BOIS ADDRESSES "HARD TIMES" CONFERENCE

(Oakland, Calif.) — DAVID G. DU BOIS (at rostrum and inset), Editor-in-Chief of THE BLACK PANTHER Intergovernmental News Service and official spokesperson of the Black Panther Party addressed a plenary session of the "Hard Times" conference here last weekend at Laney Community College, organized by a coalition of Bay Area community organizations. In response to a number of requests, the text of Brother Du Bois' address will be published in full in next week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER.

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Young demonstrators singing on the steps of a Selma, Alabama church.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REMEMBERS "BLOODY SUNDAY" IN SELMA, ALA.

(Atlanta, Georgia) — John Lewis, a leader of the Selma-to-Montgomery, Alabama, march for voting rights in 1965, has announced plans to commemorate the Selma struggle and winning of the Voting Rights Act on the tenth anniversary of "Bloody Sunday."

Sunday, March 7, 1965, became known as "Bloody Sunday" because of the brute force used by Alabama Highway Patrolmen against several hundred Black men, women and children who attempted to cross the Edmund Pettus Bridge in Selma en route to Montgomery.

10 YEARS AGO

"It is important for Alabama and the nation that we not forget the suffering in Selma 10 years ago for the right to vote," said Lewis, in a press statement issued here last week.

"Focusing attention once again on Selma could serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement for the (12 million) Blacks who still are not registered to vote..." Lewis asserted. The commemoration activities will include another symbolic march across the Edmund Pettus Bridge.

The spectacle of "Bloody Sunday" organized over 50,000 persons to demonstrate for voting rights at the culmination of the Selma-to-Montgomery march on the steps of the state capitol.

Notable gains have been made in the number of Blacks holding public office since the civil rights legislation of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. The *Ebony Handbook* reports that between 1962 and 1972, the number of Blacks elected to the U.S. Congress had increased from four congresspersons to 16 congresspersons and one senator, and the number elected to state legisla-

tures has increased from 52 to 238.

Selma itself provides an example of progress. Dallas County, which Selma is the county seat, had only 2.1 per cent of the Black community of voting age registered in 1965. In 1975, almost 70 per cent of voting age Blacks are registered and half the seats of the 10-member city council are filled by Blacks.

"It would be dangerous to conclude that the battle for voting rights is won," says John Lewis, director of the Voter Education

Project, an organization which has been promoting minority political participation in the South since 1962.

"Without the protection of the Voting Rights Act, we would not have made these few initial gains. Without continued protection, by a federal law, we would almost certainly slip back. Black people...can ill afford a second post-Reconstruction in which they would lose the small measure of political power for which so many people have struggled and given their lives." □

Nothing from nothing
leaves nothing
You've got to do something



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EYES ON CITY HALL



SCHOOLS DEADLINE

The state Board of Education has given the Oakland public school system until May 15 to correct and straighten its financial records for the federally-funded compensatory and education program or face the loss of \$9.3 million in funds. The Board acted as a result of a recent state audit of Oakland's books, which revealed serious mismanagement of funds for the special enrichment program. Over one-half of the city's elementary children, particularly Black and minority children would be affected.

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL OK'ED

Minus several social and economic programs, the Oakland City Council last week approved its application for \$12.7 million in federal community development funds. HUD (the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development) reportedly told Thomas Sweeney, chief author of the city's application, that such programs were ineligible for funding. In addition, several other social programs suggested by Oakland Redevelopment Agency head John B. Williams were omitted. Future City Council workshops will be set for possible changes in the adopted application, since the program carries with it 20 per cent flexibility — close to \$2.5 million — without need for a new federal review.

B.A.R.T. DOORS UNSAFE

Despite continued reports and investigations concerning the safety of riding the Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) system, the Oakland City Council has been noticeably tight-lipped about the possible uses of its authority to resolve the problem. The latest BART report issued last week found unsafe door conditions which sometimes cause the doors to open while the train is in motion or on the wrong side of the tracks. A team of consultants recommended that safety handrails be installed at six stations. Their report states that, "evidence to date supports the conclusion that the existing design (of certain electrical circuits that control the doors) does not offer an acceptable risk rate for long-term operation of the BART system."



Brother JOSEPH L. HERBERT and his wife SHIRLEY on their wedding day — Christmas, 1974.

WHITE COP KILLS SEATTLE BLACK MAN FOLLOWS "SHOOT TO KILL" ORDERS

(Seattle, Wash.) - On the night of February 17, 1975, Seattle policeman Allen Earlywine shot and killed Brother Joseph L. Herbert. Although the official police version of the incident is the only one available, it is vividly clear that Brother Herbert's death was unnecessary and unjustified.

Officer Earlywine claims that he stopped his car at 17th and First Streets and chased Brother Herbert after he ran past the officer for no apparent reason. Then, according to the policeman, Brother Herbert suddenly stopped and pulled a knife on the officer. Earlywine claims to have then drawn his service revolver and shot him in self-defense, killing him instantly.

Brother Herbert is survived by his wife Shirley and an infant son.

In the police report, Earlywine states that he was 30 feet from his alleged assailant at the time he fired his gun. In Seattle's Black community this allegation raised the obvious question of why Earlywine thought it was necessary to shoot a man armed only with a knife who was 30 feet away. In fact, a late arrival on the scene is reported to have heard Earlywine's patrol partner ask him the same question.

Other questions have arisen:

- How could the officer have seen the knife (a three-inch switchblade according to the police report) at 11:30 at night from a distance of 30 feet?

- Why would a lone man pull a knife on two men armed with guns at a distance of 30 feet?

- Why did Patrolman Earlywine shoot Brother Herbert in the head

on his first shot with a .357 magnum revolver loaded with highly lethal hollow-point bullets when he had six shots at close range, and the time it takes for a man to run 30 feet to try to hit a less sensitive part of the human body?

These questions and others about the policies and priorities of the Seattle Police Department are presently under investigation by the Seattle Chapter of the Black Panther Party.

A Firearms Review Board hearing conducted by the Seattle Police Department on February 19 found no misconduct on the part of Officer Earlywine and had no reservations about his hasty trigger-happy outlook.

Earlywine will continue to roam the streets of Seattle's Black communities. Police Chief Robert L. Hanson said at a recent City Council hearing, "My police officers shoot-to-kill." □

NEWARK COPS CHARGED WITH MURDER OF 2 PUERTO RICANS

GRAND JURY FINDS "CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE" FOLLOWING LABOR DAY BRUTALITY

(Newark, N.J.) - A grand jury charged Newark police last week with killing two men in the aftermath of a confrontation between police and citizens at a Latino festival last Labor Day.

Charges were also lodged against an attempt by police to cover up the identities of the officers (who did the shooting) by "a conspiracy of silence."

In a 20-page judgement, the grand jury said the police "overreacted" in an attack on some 500 mostly Puerto Rican persons during the festival.

The incident began when police, trying to break up an alleged illegal dice game, attacked the crowd, inflicting heavy injuries. The incident brought about a four-day wave of protests by citizens of the predominantly Puerto Rican community. Marches to city hall along with reports of window smashing, fires, and looting in the downtown area followed.

At the request of Newark Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson, the Essex County Grand Jury of seven women and eight men investigated the incident to find out if there was any brutality on the part of the police. An erroneous report was released February 7 by *United Press International*, saying that the grand jury found the police innocent of brutality charges.

The grand jury charged police with excessive force in attacks on peaceful demonstrators outside Newark City Hall protesting the Labor Day brutality. No civilian persons, according to the report, possessed any firearms during the four long and tense days.

Five unidentified policemen were found guilty of criminal acts in the killing of the two men, David Perez and Fernando Rodriguez Cordova. Perez, 30, was beaten to death by mounted police during the first day of demonstrations. His body was



Protester atop a burning car during the four-day unrest in Newark, N.J., last September in which two men were killed by police.

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left lying in the street near city hall. The next day, 23-year-old Cordova was killed by buckshot. Two other persons were wounded during the second day of demonstrations at city hall.

The killings were not reported by the police, according to the judgement, and all but one of the 100 policemen who testified before the grand jury denied having fired a pistol or shotgun.

In charging "a conspiracy of silence," the grand jury panel said that every "superior officer and police officer" who testified, "professed inability to identify" other policemen "they had seen firing weapons."

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MEMBER OF S.Q. NAZI-TYPE GANG ADMITS KILLING BLACK INMATE

(Tamal, Calif.) - A White prison inmate recently testified in court here that he killed a Black San Quentin prisoner last year. The White prisoner, Dean Lakey, said that the murder of Brother Marion Turner last June 18, was one of the activities he engaged in to support the Nazi-type Aryan Brotherhood, an organization of White inmates inside California's prisons.

Lakey, a convicted robber, testified last month before a Marin County Grand Jury that the murder was planned in the prison exercise yard the day before it was committed. Brother Turner was found in his cell in the upper tier of the north cell block with 22 stab wounds puncturing his body.

GRUDGE

Lakey said that the Aryan Brotherhood had a 10-year-old grievance against Brother Turner and that he was chosen to settle the grudge. Two other members of the organization were also implicated in the planning and execution of the crime.

Lakey was able to kill Brother Turner because he was permitted by prison officials to freely walk into any part of San Quentin. He was one of a small group of Quentin inmates who was selected to circulate inside the walls as a "Climate Control Committee" to talk with prisoners and allegedly reduce tensions and violence among them.

In Lakey's words: "It was a mistake... (we) were the ones who did all the hurting last year."

San Quentin's officials and those of other U.S. prisons are known to purposely stir up trouble between prisoners through tactics and programs such as the CCC in order to eliminate politically conscious prisoners and stimulate public and government support for increased funding and policing for the prisons.

Lakey has been sentenced to life imprisonment and is now being held at another prison under protective custody. Lakey says he has been a member of the Aryan Brotherhood for 18 months. He claims to have had



Symbol of the racist Aryan Brotherhood of San Quentin Prison.

qualms about participating in the murder and even about joining the Aryan Brotherhood. Lakey stated in court that he was forced to join by threats against his life and the well-being of his family. □



WILBUR HADDOCK VISITS COMMUNITY LEARNING CENTER

(Oakland, Calif.) - WILBUR HADDOCK, (right), president of the United Black Workers at the Ford Mahwah Plantation at Mahwah, New Jersey, in conversation with CHARLES JACKSON (left) instructor of Group 4 at the Intercommunal Youth Institute in East Oakland, during Brother Haddock's visit to the Institute last Monday. STEVE McCUTCHEN (center), Martial Arts instructor at the Institute, hosted Brother Haddock during his visit. Brother Haddock was in Oakland as keynote speaker at the "Hard Times" conference organized by a coalition of progressive East Bay community organizations and held at Oakland Auditorium and Laney Community College last weekend. Brother Haddock praised the work of the Black Panther Party in its efforts at providing alternative means to meet the pressing needs of the Black community and urged stronger ties and joint alliances between the Party and Black workers in industries throughout the country.

HOSEA WILLIAMS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

main decisions are not made on the floor of the legislature by votes. They are made by some well-organized clique long before they are voted on by a majority of those elected representatives.

"Unless the masses of the people will wake up, go up on Capitol Hill, involve themselves and start watching some of those 'sold out' elected officials, I am afraid things are going to get worse and worse in our cities counties and state.

"The things I have learned these first two weeks, demand that the people — not just the Blacks, not just the poor, the people of all walks of life — go up to the legislature, attend the various committee meetings and tell them the wants of the people and not a small, super-rich clique." □

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

CITIZENS' I.D. CARDS

(Washington, D.C.) - Frances C. Knight, director of the State Department's Passport Office, said recently that all U.S. citizens will eventually be required to have a government identification card which would include fingerprints and other confidential information, similar to those which Black South Africans are required to carry. Ms. Knight said the cards would "be a notable deterrent to fraud, a valuable tool in crime detection and an acceptable secure method of guaranteeing a citizen's personal identity."

PRISON GUARDS INDICTED

(McAlester, Okla.) - The federal government has filed civil rights charges against 19 prison guards at the Oklahoma State Prison here in connection with the murder of Robert Forsythe, a Black inmate, in May, 1974. Ten inmates were indicted on charges of arson and riot in connection with numerous incidents surrounding the brother's death. Guards attacked the "hole" (solitary confinement) in an attempt to intimidate rebellion leaders and tear gassed Forsythe's cell where he was locked in, causing him to suffocate to death.

WELFARE CUTS

(Washington, D.C.) - A total of \$77.5 million will be cut from the federal contribution to states for family assistance, in a Ford administration effort "to purge ineligible recipients." New York State will lose the most with a \$12.8 million cutback. Connecticut is due to be cut \$623,568 while New Jersey will lose nearly \$2 million. The massive reduction in aid will be put into effect soon.

ARMS SALES HIT

(Washington, D.C.) - A poll conducted of 1,046 adults by Yankelovich, Skelly, and White, Inc., showed that 63 per cent of those polled opposed U.S. arms sales to either Israel or Arab states. A Time magazine report on the poll showed 41 per cent of those polled favored a cutback of aid to Israel. Only eight per cent wanted an increase of aid, while 37 per cent wanted the recent level of aid to continue.



CIA's ANGLETON (left) at Vatican.

SENATE C.I.A. PANEL FAVORS PROMISES OF IMMUNITY

(Washington, D.C.) — Carefully selected promises of immunity from criminal prosecution to encourage candid testimony by current and former federal intelligence agents is favored by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. *The New York Times* disclosed last week.

Along those lines, committee chairman, Senator Frank Church, was scheduled to meet with Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) Director William Colby to request that Colby waive the portions of CIA "contracts" with employees that pledge them to silence. Senate sources said that Colby's waiver would be enough to free present and former agents to testify.

Church said that, "It is within our (committee's) power to grant immunity in appropriate cases, and where it is necessary to obtain essential information, I'd be in favor of it." However, Church added, the granting of immunity must be voted upon by the 10-member committee.

A *Times* survey of the Senate Select Committee found that no senator opposed the idea. Several declined to comment.

Several former CIA and FBI agents said that immunity might be the only way the Senate Select Committee could get candid testimony from persons who had been involved in illegal, unconstitutional operations.

One former senior intelligence officer told the *Times* that he had

EX-AGENT REVEALS F.B.I. DOMESTIC SPY PLAN STILL OPERATES BUREAU LIED ABOUT COINTELPRO

(Washington, D.C.) — The Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) repeated insistence that it ended its domestic spy operation, the Counterintelligence Program (COINTELPRO) in April, 1971, was exposed as a lie last week by a former agent for the Bureau who said that as late as last June, the program was being used against domestic political groups.

Joseph A. Burton, the ex-operative, told *The New York Times* in a series of recent interviews about fake documents, informants and sham "revolutionary" front groups used to disrupt a number of progressive political activities in the U.S.

"DIRTY TRICKS"

The activities Burton said he carried out in his over two years as an FBI agent (he resigned last July) in Tampa, Florida, were identical to the "dirty tricks" characterized in COINTELPRO's efforts.

A report last November by the Justice Department described COINTELPRO as a 15-year (1956-1971) attempt to disrupt and discredit the Black Panther Party and other alleged "extremist" organizations.



Late FBI Director J. EDGAR HOOVER (left) with the late President LYNDON B. JOHNSON at the White House in 1967.

Last August, a 1970 "top secret" COINTELPRO spy plan was made public which named the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), the Weathermen, the Socialist Workers Party, the Black Panther Party, and other militant organizations as being designated for "neutralization."

The select Senate and House panels now investigating U.S. intelligence agencies are expected to probe COINTELPRO's activities.

JANITOR

Burton, a 42-year-old auctioneer, antique dealer and janitor said that he first became involved with the FBI when a coworker at a Tampa janitorial service asked him to join the Communist Party. Upon informing the FBI of the invitation, Burton was advised by two FBI agents to adopt a "revolutionary" guise and try to infiltrate radical groups in the Tampa area. Later, he told the *Times*, he was asked to infiltrate other groups in the U.S. and Canada.

DELLUMS' CORNER DEMANDS WITHDRAWAL OF DAVIS NOMINATION

(Washington, D.C.) — California Congressman Ronald V. Dellums said last week that he "strongly" opposes the nomination of Nathaniel Davis as Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs.

Noting that Davis was U.S. ambassador to Chile during the CIA's (Central Intelligence Agency) secret, illegal operations in that country, Dellums said, "Mr. Davis will represent a credibility problem to the U.S. in relation to African leaders."

The Bay Area congressman went on to say that the Davis nomination will generally not be viewed by African leaders as a sign of friendship and cooperation.

Dellums said he questioned Davis' competence and qualifications to be a primary African policymaker. He urged President Ford to withdraw the nomination because it has already been "very poorly" received, particularly by the African nations. (See story, page 16.)

"At the direction of the FBI," Burton said he formed the "Red Star Cadre" in May, 1972, as a pro-People's Republic of China, communist organization. Along with other front groups set up by Burton and FBI agents in the area, the Red Star Cadre was created to give the Bureau contact with political radicals and other revolutionary groups around the country.

Burton said that the Bureau supplied him with everything from the group's name to operating funds to T-shirts, bearing a large red star with the words "Fight Back," that he and his undercover operatives wore to demonstrations.

The purpose of the Red Star Cadre, Burton explained, was to "make other organizations come to us and want to disclose ideology."

Commenting on why he became an FBI agent, Burton, who never finished high school, noted: "Most people work in intelligence because it gives you a sense of... doing something worthwhile instead of mopping floors."

"I felt like, being the person I am, the social position that I'm in, the education background and everything, that this was something I could give to my country," Burton said.

He added, "When the FBI came to me, I felt honored, the most trusted person in the world."

Burton said his general instructions from the Bureau could be described as "do not ever do anything that will bring Marxist-Leninists together."

In a statement released following the *Times* report of Burton's account, the FBI labeled his statement as "distorted" and "false." □

BOSTON ABORTION WITCHHUNT CONVICTS BLACK DOCTOR

(Boston, Mass.) — The political witchhunt — with heavy racial overtones — which led to the persecution, prosecution and conviction of Dr. Kenneth Edelin for performing a legal abortion here has serious implications for Black doctors and Black and poor communities throughout the country.

"I just hope that this decision today will not throw us back to where women will have to continue to put their lives and health on the line," said Dr. Edelin, a 36-year-old Black obstetrician who coordinates Boston City Hospital's (BCH) department of obstetrics and gynecology, upon hearing the verdict.

"During illegal abortions, not only did the fetuses die, but many women died," he continued.

"The problem is, the women who die are poor women, mainly Black women.

SAFE

"You cannot legislate abortion out of the picture. They tried that for years. If it's going to exist, they ought to at least make it safe."

"I believe very strongly in a woman's right to determine what happens to her own body."

The combined influences of race and politics were strong considerations in the decisions to prosecute and convict Dr. Edelin.

The original decision by Boston prosecutor Newman Flanagan to indict Dr. Edelin back in April, 1974, came under pressure from an organized group of "right-to-life" crusaders as well as the general anti-abortion atmosphere which pervades the several White, Roman Catholic, working class neighborhoods of Boston.

Since 1971, Dr. Edelin was only one of two staff physicians at BCH willing to perform abortions and the pair worked long hours servicing the hospital's largely poor, minority clientele.

Says his wife, Mrs. Ramona Edelin, a 29-year-old professor of Black Studies at Northeastern University, "He made waves for Black women, for poor, Third World women. There is no question that he was resented for making waves."

ON THE BLOCK

HOW COULD THE OAKLAND CITY GOVERNMENT HELP YOU THE MOST?

The way it could help me, help all of us, is to give Black people more and better jobs.

Charles Dargolis
297 Athol Street
Mechanic



I think that the city government of Oakland needs a great deal of change in order to suit the needs of the people. I think the city government is terrible. It doesn't represent the majority of the people as far as the laws that are passed.



Kevin Woodruff
1887 Holman Road
Forklift Operator

Number one, more Black people as city officials, handling big city official jobs.

Robert Roth
9988 Lawler
Grocery Checker



I think the city should pave some of these streets like E. 14th Street, where lower income people are, just like they do in Piedmont.



Dorothy Johnson
1632 Plymouth St.
Teacher's aide

Provide some employment, jobs. Not any particular kind of jobs, just some means of making some money so that I can continue my education and eventually get off into the labor market.

Doris Gardner
2643 Parker Ave.
Nurse



Doing for others would help me most. A lot of people need good transportation, need very good hospital services. Due to the fact that I do work in a hospital, I do see some of the things that happen to people. There should be somebody, a liaison, to govern what does on between the people and the hospital services.



Maurice Burrell
615 Brooklyn Ave.
Unemployed

Provide jobs, that's the main thing, for people that really need them. Be more sensitive to the needs of people in the community. Also get rid of this police force that's occupying the community. Get some people that will live in the community, that will work with the community.



Mark Clyburn
434 E. 17th St.
Student
Laney College

Specifically, Dr. Edelin was charged with the manslaughter death of a fetus by causing it to suffocate in the womb of its mother following a hysterotomy abortion operation. The young mother, a 17-year-old Black woman who sought the operation, was between 20 to 28 weeks pregnant.

The main prosecution argument was that the fetus was "viable," that is, able to live outside a mother's protective womb, and therefore was "an independent human being that the Commonwealth must protect."

Tried by an all-White, mostly male, predominantly Roman Cath-

olic jury, Dr. Edelin testified that he determined the woman to be 22 weeks pregnant and that he performed the hysterotomy after three unsuccessful attempts at saline abortions, involving the injection of a salt solution into the uterus.

William P. Homans, Jr., Dr. Edelin's attorney, said his client was legally entitled to base his medical judgments on the patient's needs and, furthermore, was protected by a 1972 U.S. Supreme Court ruling which upheld the right to abortion up to least six months in pregnancy.

Part of the legal controversy over the Edelin decision stems

from a second feature of the Supreme Court decision which allows individual states to prohibit abortions after the fetus has become viable. However, Massachusetts has no statutes regulating abortions and, in Dr. Edelin's case, the jury actually made law, rather than ruled on it.

The racism of the jurors will undoubtedly be included in Dr. Edelin's appeal of his sentence of one year probation. Alternate juror Michael Giano reported that comments like "the nigger is guilty as sin" were made privately throughout the trial. In addition, the anti-busing furor which

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

ONE OF MARYLAND 5 ACQUITTED IN GUARD STABBING

(Baltimore, Maryland) — Brother Thomas Gaither, a member of the Maryland Pen. Inter-communal Survival Collective (MPISC), has been acquitted of all charges he faced in connection with a riotous incident provoked by guards at Maryland Penitentiary two years ago.

Eleven members of the trial jury are seeking an investigation into the brutal treatment Brother Gaither and his four codefendants received after they were charged and arrested by the prison guards.



Maryland Pen. brothers (left to right) JAMES TAYLOR, MARSHALL CONWAY and JOHN PATTERSON.

Jury members met with defense counsel to discuss methods they would pursue to have the guards indicted and brought to trial. They are also demanding that the warden of Maryland Penitentiary, where the five are still being held, release them from the segregation (isolation) unit.

The Five were sentenced to five years of segregation by the warden's staff for their alleged participation in the incident for which Thomas Gaither has now been acquitted.

The Maryland Penitentiary Five have also filed a \$17.5 million damage suit in federal court against the warden and guards who attacked them.

Thomas Gaither, also known as Taharka, was tried separately from his codefendants. The other men: Marshall E. Conway, a Black Panther Party member; Robert Foulks; Clifton Wiggins; and Robert Austin were all

CONTINUED ON PAGE 18

2 ATMORE-HOLMAN BROTHERS CONVICTED IN QUICK TRIAL

(Brewton, Ala.) — In an extremely brief two day hearing on February 12 to 13, Edward McCorvey and Oscar Johnson were sentenced to life imprisonment for first degree murder and 31 years for second degree murder, respectively. McCorvey and Johnson are two of the Atmore-Holman Brothers, an organized, dedicated group of Black inmate political activists.

Charges against two other members of the Atmore-Holman Brothers, Anthony Paradise and Edward Ellis, were dropped due to lack of evidence on February 14. The remaining five brothers still face various charges resulting from the organizing efforts of the Inmates for Action (IFA), a prisoners' organization formed to demand basic human rights for inmates.

The charges against McCorvey and Johnson stemmed from a January 18, 1974, protest in which members and supporters of the IFA took guards hostage and

demanding to speak to the press about prison conditions.

In response, guards were sent in shooting. As a result one guard died. An inmate and IFA member George (Chagina) Robbins was critically wounded and later died of stab wounds on the way to the hospital.

Johnson, McCorvey and four other inmates were indicted in the death of the guard. Another Atmore-Holman Brother, Charles Beasley, was charged with assaulting a prisoner with intent to commit murder. All of the charges were made against IFA members. Several other prisoners were wounded, however no guards were indicted in the assault.

The charges against Edward Ellis and Anthony Paradise stemmed from a March, 1974, incident at Holman Prison. Tommy Dotson, an IFA member whose name was on a "death list" found in the desk drawer of the warden's office by an inmate trustee, was



An isolated view of a jail tier.

taken from his cell and beaten to death by guards. An elderly guard died during the fatal beating.

Prison authorities claim that Dotson tried to overpower the five guards with Ellis and Paradise coming to his aid. Paradise was to have slipped a knife to Dotson. The alleged incident occurred while, in fact, Dotson's hands were handcuffed behind his back and Ellis and Paradise were locked in their cells.

The two inmates were originally charged with first degree murder in the death of the guard under a vague Alabama law under which someone can be charged with murder even if they do not actually commit the crime. Inmate witnesses say the elderly guard died of a heart attack during the fatal beating of Dotson.

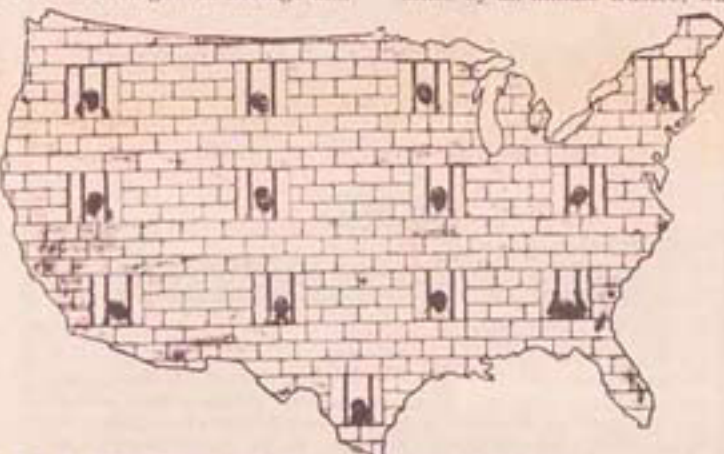
Paradise's trial began February 14, with the state's chief witness contradicting himself so much that the judge directed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty. Ellis, going on trial the next day, had his charges dropped by the judge on the same grounds.

Johnny Harris, another of the Atmore-Holman Brothers, faces death in the electric chair if convicted on murder charges stemming from the 1974 Atmore Prison rebellion. His case was severed from the other eight men and moved to Bay Minnott in a successful move by the defense due to pretrial publicity here in Brewton.

The judge in Harris' case was ordered removed late in January by order of the Alabama Court of Appeals because of racist remarks he made.

Judge Telefair Mashburn, according to the *Alabama Standard*, a local newspaper, said to a defense lawyer during the selection of the jury: "Help him strike

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LEAVENWORTH POLITICAL PRISONER FACES ASSAULT CHARGES

(Topeka, Kansas) — Eddie Sanchez, who is a political prisoner at Leavenworth Federal Penitentiary, went on trial late last month. He is charged with five counts of assault stemming from an incident in June, 1974, at Leavenworth.

Born poor in California, Eddie was taken from his parents and placed in foster homes when both his parents were driven to crime and prison in desperation. He was never able to get along with the strange alien people who took him in and he continually ran away. For this offense he was sent to juvenile prison shortly after his tenth birthday.

At 15 he was declared "incorrigible" and was sent to Soledad State Prison. At this time he still had never been charged with any violation of the law.

At Soledad, he was chosen as a subject in drug experimentation. A dangerous depressant drug, Anectine, which suppresses certain involuntary muscle responses, was administered to him involuntarily on eight occasions. Finally, at age 19, Eddie learned that the California prisons administration had scheduled him for an experimental lobotomy (removal of a part of the brain known as the frontal lobe), which if

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NATHAN HARE RESIGNS FROM "BLACK SCHOLAR"

CHARGES "BLACK MARXIST" TAKEOVER

(Sausalito, Calif.) - Dr. Nathan Hare, initiator and publisher of *The Black Scholar*, has resigned and severed all association with *The Black Scholar*, charging the magazine has been "taken over by Black Marxists."

In a three-page open letter sent to Oakland's Black-oriented radio station KDIA and to the San Francisco Black weekly *Sun-Reporter*, Dr. Hare writes:

"After almost six years as publisher of *The Black Scholar* since its conception and inception in the late fall of 1969, I am resigning and severing all association with it and its activities. This decision comes with considerable regret, but it does not come suddenly...I have had the rare opportunity to watch firsthand a 'Black Marxist takeover and seizure of an organization, in this case, *The Black Scholar*."

SURPRISE

Asked to comment on Dr. Hare's resignation, Robert L. Allen, associate editor of *The Black Scholar* told THE BLACK PANTHER that Dr. Hare's action came as a surprise to him. He had learned about it only from radio station KDIA and had not received or seen a copy of Dr. Hare's open letter in which he announced his decision.

Mr. Allen expressed his regret at the action, particularly as Dr. Hare was among the originators of *The Black Scholar* and had made "great contributions" to its success. Mr. Allen said "we are sorry to see him leave," but assured us that the magazine will continue to publish on schedule, and that all the planned *Black Scholar* functions and activities would proceed as scheduled.

Mr. Allen also assured us that *The Black Scholar* would continue to reflect the wide flow of ideas that characterize the Black movement today.

Pointing out that *The Black Scholar* was launched "with the expressed aim of providing a vehicle, an open forum for debate, study and analysis among Black intellectuals and activists of all persuasions," Dr. Hare in his open letter charges that "the majority of American Marxists, for their part, see Black revolutionary change primarily, even totally, as a class struggle and seek accordingly to minimize the relevance of color."

He says of Black Marxists that they "are seldom their own men or women, let alone their own original opinion makers" and writes that his "first mistake" was the creation of a board of directors with all policy decisions to be made by majority vote of the board members.

"That was supposed to be in the spirit of 'revolution,'" he writes. "That majority is now 'Black Marxist' and I soon found my contribution sabotaged and almost liquidated."

Dr. Hare also pointed out that some time ago he had "withdrawn temporarily" to return to school in the field of clinical psychology and would be receiving his second Ph.D. this August in that field. "This has left me



Dr. NATHAN HARE, former publisher of *The Black Scholar*, with increasingly less time to devote to *The Black Scholar*, and it is clear now that my new direction was the first stage of my leaving *The Black Scholar* and moving to a higher level of involvement in the Black movement. □

SUPPORT THE COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR HUEY P. NEWTON

THE COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR HUEY P. NEWTON is an independent citizens' group made up of a cross-section of attorneys, clergy, students, political activists, and other concerned citizens. The Committee, which was formed in August, 1974, is pressing for a full investigation into the intensifying pattern of attacks by police and federal authorities against Huey P. Newton and the Black Panther Party. For further information contact THE COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR HUEY P. NEWTON, P.O. Box 297, Oakland, California 94604 or call (415) 893-7591.

I would like to donate to help the Committee's legal and educational activities

☐ \$1,000 ☐ \$100 ☐ \$50 ☐ \$10 ☐ \$5 \$_____

☐ I would like to volunteer my time to help with

☐ Publicity ☐ Research

☐ Fund-raising ☐ Contacting other groups and individuals

I would like more information on the Committee

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

Zip _____ Phone _____

Please clip and mail to the COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR HUEY P. NEWTON
P.O. Box 297
Oakland, California 94604
(415) 893-7591

(Make checks payable to the COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR HUEY P. NEWTON)

Posters, brochures and buttons are now available.

OUR HEALTH



VASECTOMY

PART 2

Vasectomy — male sterilization — generally causes no physical problems. It does not interfere with the discharge of seminal (sperm-carrying) fluids. Only two to five per cent of the bulk of the fluid is produced by the testicles (the male sex gland), which is an amount too small to be noticed.

Neither are the male sex hormones affected by the cutting of the vas deferens tubes. These hormones do not enter the body through the tubes, but through the blood. The blood vessels of the testicles are not touched during vasectomy.

A variety of cells make up the human body, cells which are constantly being replaced. After a vasectomy, the sperm that would normally be ejected from the vas deferens die and are reabsorbed into the blood stream.

Occasionally, there are physical complications after a vasectomy. The skin of the scrotum (the external skin enclosing the testicles) and possibly the base of the penis may change colors. This is usually not painful and disappears in a few days without treatment.

Mild pain or tenderness in the areas where the tubes were cut may develop along with some swelling. Sometimes a tiny blood vessel may escape into the scrotum and continue to bleed. After several hours the scrotum may become quite swollen and tender because of the blood clot that forms.

If the clot is small, it will be absorbed after a time, but if it becomes very large, then it will be necessary to reopen the scrotum and drain the wound. In this case, hospitalization is required.

FOOD STAMP INEFFICIENCY

(Washington, D.C.) — An 11-page report by the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs has charged the Agriculture Department with administrative inefficiency in hindering the distribution of food stamps to 20 million poor and needy Americans. □

The talents and creative abilities of popular community leader Elaine Brown extend far beyond her winning efforts to organize meaningful social programs for the people of Oakland. Indeed, Elaine is also an accomplished singer and songwriter, possessing a singular, consummate ability to translate the feelings and desires of our people into a truly beautiful, haunting artistic form. In commemoration of her thirty-second birthday on March 2, THE BLACK PANTHER presents lyrics from a selection of the songs of Elaine which she recorded on two albums, *Seize the Time*, her first and *Until We're Free*, for Motown Records. Happy Birthday, Elaine!

ASSASSINATION

You know I heard the people say
What will you give in your way
I saw them turn, stop
And listen to the people cry
And, say just a life
Is all I got.

In a parade
Of centuries
People cried out,
And said please, please
We want freedom,
Liberation
And just some help in this
Civilization.

You know I heard the people say
What will you give in your way
I saw them turn, stop
And listen to the people cry
And say, just a life
Is all I got

What did they do.
What did they say.
To justify
Speaking this way
They just fought
And often cried
And then they turned around
Were shot down
And died.

You know I heard the people say
What will you give in your way
I saw them turn, stop
And listen to the people cry
And say, just a life
Is all I got.

Bunchy and John
Walked through this maze
They touched a million lives
In a thousand ways.
Three-score and ten
Never knew them
Twenty-six and twenty-three
Is all they were
Oh can't you see.

And didn't you hear the people
say
What will you give in your way
I saw them turn, stop
And listen to the people cry
And say, just a life
Is all I got.



HAPPY BIRTHDAY ELAINE

NO TIME

I want to hold some child
Forever.
Hide his eyes from it all
Yes, hold some Black child
And rock him
But outside
It's raging
And there is no time
To hold.
I wish to tell some mother,
Dearly,
Tell her all the world is hers,
Tell some dear Black mother
Of her beauty,
But outside
It's burning
And there is no time
To tell.
(Bridge)

Yes, I too am weary
With all the pain of it
I wish to love them all
Keep them from
The strain of it all.

Yes, I would hold some man
And kiss him
Live with him until I die
Some wonderful Black man,
I'll miss him...
'Cause outside
They're shooting
And there is no time
To try.

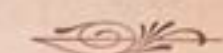


Very Black Man

Just look at a man
If you ever can,
Simply see his face.
See his very black face
With no trace of disgrace
With more than a hint
Of pride.

And he feels like a man
Like a very good man
As he places his hand
In mine.
Yes, a very black hand
That he held in my own
As he led me back home
To my own.

And I'd cry with the man
And I'd die with the man
I'd lie with the man,
'Cause I know that I am
The woman I am
Just with a Very Black Man.



UNTIL WE'RE FREE

Yes, I remember
The Yesterdays
The poverty
That you and me
Survived.
For we tried living
On streets that weren't giving
And laughed and cried,
In youth we died
And didn't know.

REFRAIN

Oh yes, my friends
Our history
The memory
Shall carry me
Until we're free.

The times we saw
We didn't deserve
Hostility
We couldn't see
It was absurd
But we gave joy,
Each girl and boy
So innocent
Our future bent
Against the wind.

REPEAT REFRAIN

Desperate kisses
In alleyways,
The futile days—
They laid to waste
Our little lives...
The concrete park,

A stab in the dark
To wrest our soul,
And we were old
Before we grew.

REPEAT REFRAIN

Some friends forgotten,
And some are gone...
How dare they touch
Our little spot
With what they've done.
I miss them all,
But, the future calls
Demanding we
Set ourselves free—
As we should be.

REPEAT REFRAIN



CHINA-MOLDING SERVANTS OF HUMANKIND

BY DAVID G. Du BOIS

This is the eighth in a series of articles on the observations and impressions of David G. Du Bois, Editor-in-Chief of THE BLACK PANTHER Intercommunal News Service and official spokesperson of the Black Panther Party, who has recently returned from his third visit to the People's Republic of China.

PART 3

For me one of the highlights of our one-month visit to the People's Republic of China last October was the return to Peking University. I had been a student at Peking University for the school year September, 1959, through June, 1960. I was the only American in a group of several hundred foreign students invited to undertake a three-year course of study at Peking University. Included in the group were students from Vietnam, Korea, Indonesia, the Soviet Union, Mongolia, and the eastern European socialist countries. There were also students from several Western European countries, from Egypt and political exiled students from other African and Latin American countries.

For all foreign students the first year was totally devoted to the study of the Chinese language. In that year we were expected to master the reading, writing and speaking of Chinese to a level enabling us to enter the regular Peking University classes of study in the field of our choice together with the Chinese students of the university during the second and third year. We attended six hours of classes a day, six days a week, and engaged

in individual and group study as the need required. Daily group physical education activities were scheduled and required, as well as individual physical activities of our choice. (I perfected several forms of "Chinese boxing" under expert instruction.)

Weekend (Saturday evenings and Sunday) cultural and sight-seeing outings in and around Peking were regularly scheduled. We were free to make individual or group visits into Peking, some 10 miles from the university, at our leisure for shopping, sightseeing, visits to restaurants or to the parks, and did so whenever possible. For those of us from Western culture oriented countries with no knowledge of the Chinese language, that was not very often during our first semester.

From the first day in class, our instructor, a beautiful young woman who regularly wore one from a variety of colorful silk scarfs at her throat setting off the sameness of her blue cotton jacket and slacks, spoke to us in Chinese. Her English was functional but we seldom heard it. From the spoken tongue, the blackboard and a two-volume textbook printed in China, we began the laborious task of memorizing strokes and sounds totally foreign to us. The pace we were expected to assume was overwhelming from the start. It steadily increased from one day to the next, from one week to the next, from one month to the next.

In order to keep up with the expectations of our instructor and the course we found ourselves compelled to spend from six to eight

hours of our day in individual and group study outside the classroom. I was fortunate. We lived in dormitories in which we shared rooms with one other student. My roommate was a professor of history at the University of Ulan Bator, in Mongolia. His language was, of course, Mongolian, totally unlike Chinese. But, he had a general cultural knowledge of Chinese and therefore progressed rapidly in the formalized study of the language. He knew no English, and I, obviously, knew no Mongolian. So, our only means of verbal communication was Chinese. In the course of our school year together we became close friends.

STUDENTS FROM WESTERN CULTURES

But other students from Western culture oriented countries were not so fortunate. Several could not withstand the rigid schedule and study and learning requirements of the year. Many were unprepared or unwilling to apply the self-discipline required to fulfill the daily learning requirements. A few, valiantly making the effort with a politically conscious determination, fell ill from exhaustion, anxiety and disappointment, and spent brief periods in the hospital. Two or three gave up altogether and asked to be permitted to return home to their countries.

Some of us took heart from our observations of the Chinese students who surrounded us on the campus of Peking University. While we lived two in a normal sized dormitory room,

EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW WITH ARLENE EISEN BERGMAN

VIETNAM: "NOTHING IS MORE PRECIOUS THAN INDEPENDENCE AND FREEDOM"

The following is an exclusive interview with Arlene Eisen Bergman, author of the recently published book "Women of Vietnam." Following its publication, Arlene Eisen Bergman was invited by the Women's Union to visit Vietnam. Her one month stay included two weeks in Hanoi, a trip south to Quangtri Province and a return journey through China. The interview was conducted for THE BLACK PANTHER by Elsa Knight Thompson, veteran journalist and former program director at Berkeley radio station KPPA.

PART 1

BP: How do the people you spoke with feel about the military and political aspects of the events taking place now?

AEB: Well, here is this country, this people, who since the end of World War II have been fighting for their right to independent existence. First, they fought against the French who had a great deal of financial help from the United States. Then, against the United States and the Saigon puppets and now against those segments of the South Vietnamese who are still affiliated with, and being supplied by, the United States.

"SUPPOSED PEACE"

Now, two years after a supposed peace treaty has been signed, the President of the United States is again demanding that Congress appropriate monies to help Mr.

Thieu stay in power. I have described the people as physically ill equipped, one would think to face the U.S. and all the material we have supplied. Perhaps in certain ways this is true.

But, the thing I heard over and over again in the North, in the areas that had been most heavily bombed, was that regardless of the bombs they were determined to continue reconstruction, production and not to leave their land. This was true even in a village where they told me that 94 bombs per person had been dropped not counting pellet bombs.

I think there is no way they can be intimidated and what I heard everywhere I went in the North was that "if the enemy has the guts to come again, we're ready." That's a direct quote.

And they definitely are ready in terms of being stronger everyday in the sources of their strength: their very, very strong unity and the idea that was so beautifully articulated by Ho Chi Minh that "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom." This is something that is really a driving force and a part of everyone's very blood. They will sacrifice anything rather than succumb to American neocolonialism.

B.P.: Do they feel the North Vietnamese are fighting the Americans still or do they feel they're fighting the South? What was your impression of their attitude toward people in

South Vietnam? Or do they consider it simply the Saigon government?

AEB: First of all, I should say that whenever we were anywhere in the North, there were always Southerners with us. A large percentage of the population residing in what we now call North Vietnam are from south of the 17th parallel. They had regrouped to the North after the 1954 Geneva Accord expecting to be able to return to their homes within two years.

ONE COUNTRY

As you surely remember, the Geneva Accord recognized Vietnam as one country. The 17th parallel was agreed on as a temporary military demarcation line and a political territorial boundary in order to facilitate the withdrawal of French troops and the disengagement of the Viet Minh, the freedom fighters against the French. It was agreed that the Viet Minh would go north of the 17th parallel and the French would withdraw to the south and that within two years the country would be reunified and there would be free elections to determine the government for that country. As you can read in President Eisenhower's memoirs, the U.S. decided not to allow those free elections because they knew that Ho Chi Minh would win. As a result many of the people who could not go north as the gradual build-up of the right-wing puppet dictatorship in the South became more and more repressive in the 50s.



Workers and students meet together to plan after school activities.

They lived four and sometimes six in the same sized room. While we were only required to devote ourselves to the study of the Chinese language, they had, in addition to the several courses of study, political education classes, organizational meetings and vast political responsibilities to perform in addition to their study. While our three-year scholarships were almost guaranteed even if we fell below the level of expectation in our work, they were constantly under the pressure of meeting very high standards in order to continue their course of study.

Despite all this, they were already out on the basketball court taking their morning exercise when we were getting up, at 6 a.m. We could hear them engaged in heated discussion in meetings in their dormitories, when we were

finally getting into bed at 1 a.m. or 2 a.m. Many, at this time, the sons and daughters of the cities, graduates directly from the Middle (Secondary) Schools into which they had been placed by their merchant, business, bureaucrat or professional parents, were for the first time going into the countryside to live and work the hard life of the peasant in order to overcome wrong ideas and feelings their background had instilled in them about "the rural poor."

HUMAN POTENTIAL

I succeeded in completing the year's study. It was no small accomplishment, but one that taught me much about the human potential, so disastrously unfulfilled for the vast majority in a capitalistic society. Upon completion of the school year, I could converse in Chinese with my Chinese friends. I could move easily about the city of Peking, buy what I needed from the shops, order meals in restaurants and answer uncomplicated questions put to me by citizens of the city. With help, I could read the daily newspaper and I would write uncomplicated sentences.

The Peking University I returned to in October, 1974, had changed. This time it was a brief visit, of only a few hours, and consisted mainly in a presentation and discussion with the president, Chou Pei-yuen, who is also vice president of the Revolutionary Committee of Peking University, and several members of the teaching staff and students.

(Next week's selection will deal with the proletarian revolution in education resulting from the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the campaign to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius as it is taking place at Peking University.) □



Chinese students who have never before worked in the fields are today volunteering to spend long periods of time in rural areas doing the hard work of peasants in order to rid themselves of false ideas about those who work the land.



"The Vietnamese people will sacrifice, rather than submit to American neocolonialism."

The main thing I wanted to say before I got into the review of the American involvement in the South is that the involvement of the North in the South should never be characterized as meddling in the internal affairs of another

country—it's the same country. The 17th parallel divides 23 villages in half and is totally arbitrary.

The people in the North that I met who are from the South still identify themselves as southerners and very often talk of their homes with a great deal of nostalgia in their voices. They left their families there and try to maintain contact with them. The people I met in Quangtri on the southern side of the 17th parallel were very much integrated in their thinking and political support of the North and would refer to Ho Chi Minh as "our" president or "our" premier Phan Van Dong. They felt themselves to be part of one Vietnam.

"17th PARALLEL NO BOUNDARY"

The Paris agreement which we signed two years ago recognizes this reality. If you look at Articles 1 and 15, both of them reaffirm what the Geneva Accord of 1954 said—that Vietnam is one country and that the 17th parallel in no way, shape or form is to be counted as a political boundary.

The Vietnamese consider that a victory. One of the reasons why they think it's a victory is because the United States was forced to recognize the fact that Vietnam is one country and that there's not a single word in the agreement that says anything about the withdrawal of North Vietnamese people from South Vietnam, including troops.

B.P.: But the presence of North Vietnamese troops in the South is being referred to in the U.S. as a treaty violation.

AEB: Schlesinger and Kissinger are just saying that in order to justify their own illegal



Young Vietnamese children peer out of a prison in South Vietnam.

actions. I can read you Article 1, it says: "The U.S. and all other countries respect the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Vietnam as recognized by the 1954 Geneva agreement." Article 15 says, "the military demarcation line between the two zones at the 17th parallel is only provisional and is not a political or territorial boundary." That's a direct quote signed by Kissinger and whoever else signed those agreements. When they speak of the withdrawal of foreign troops from Vietnam there's no way they could mean North Vietnamese troops from South Vietnam.

TO BE CONTINUED

ELAINE'S BIRTHDAY PARTY

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

"I'm talking about poor Blacks, poor Whites, Latinos, Asians, women and so forth. I think the common problems that we have can be resolved by common solutions.

"Some of the things that I have done already have been to head the Educational Opportunities Corporation. We have a multi-racial elementary level school, which is accredited and, we have programs for teens, women, seniors and many others.

"I also helped initiate the Oakland Community Housing Corporation which was formed as a result of our being able to force the city of Oakland to deliver to the people who are being displaced by the City Center Project \$12 million to build 300 units of replacement housing.

BRIDGE THE GAP

"I think that one of the things I represent is that ability to bridge the gap among Democrats in this city and begin to break the Republican stronghold that we are currently facing—and have been facing for the last several years—in a city dominated by registered Democrats.

"I think that it's going to be difficult, however, to break that Republican grip on the city of Oakland if we have candidates and people who are registered Democrats, such as Gene Hazard, one of the other people seeking your endorsement, who embrace the support of Leo Sorenson, a staunch Republican and a key advisor to the mayor of this city as well as a main figure in the Laurence Bolling campaign.

"Presently, I am endorsed and am grateful to have received the support of the Montclair-Greater Oakland Democratic Club, the Central Labor Council, Black Women Organized for Action, the Muleskinners Democratic Club, United East Oakland Clergy; many other individuals including Congressman Ronald Dellums, Richard O. Clark (former mayor of Albany, California, and now head of the Bay Area Rapid Transit Board), Assemblyman Ken Meade, Dr. Kenneth Good, Pastor J. Alfred Smith; and the support of people like William Matson Roth (a 1974 Democratic

candidate for governor), and Bert Schneider (producer of *Easy Rider* and *Hearts and Minds*).

"I hope, and I look forward, to receiving your endorsement. I hope that we will be able to come together again, and that I can look to your advice if I am elected in order to serve you in the best way that I know how.

"We must all see to it that every human being in the city of Oakland lives a more humane and decent life."



ELAINE dancing at party with one of her guests.



City Council candidate, ELAINE BROWN, speaking before the Alameda County Democratic Party Central Committee, which later endorsed her candidacy.

Before the week was out, Elaine also received endorsements from the United Auto Workers (UAW) Fremont plant and from Cal-Pac, a predominantly Black association of liquor store and tavern owners.

Topping off the eventful week, over 400 people turned out at the downtown campaign headquarters last Saturday night to wish Elaine a happy birthday. (Elaine was 32-years-old on March 2. See page 13.)

A no-host cocktail bar and tables full of free refreshments kept everyone's spirits high, while the "get-down" sounds of "In One Piece," the mellow moods of "Love, Power and Strength" (backed by "United Black Artists") and the dance routines of "Shades of Soul" kept the entire affair jumping with joyful enthusiasm and a fresh air of commitment and confidence.

In a brief speech to the large crowd of friends and supporters, Elaine graciously voiced her heartfelt feeling: "I appreciate your coming to Elaine Brown's birthday party, but I want you to celebrate your own lives because if we win in April, that's going to be a celebration for all of us."

Elaine also announced that Brother Johnny Spain, presently incarcerated in San Quentin Prison, sent her a dozen long-stemmed red roses, a gift she openly and sincerely called "the most wonderful present anyone could receive."

In her welcome, Elaine repeated over and over the need for people to come together to get to know one another and to understand that her candidacy and her campaign would be a means whereby positive, people's concerns could be realized.

"Let's call this 'Another Day of Celebration for Victory,'" Elaine said, smiling. "But," she added, "let's not be like the slaves during the day of Nat Turner who became drunk off of victory before victory was theirs."

"Let us celebrate and enjoy each other, but let us know that we have many, many victories to see, and one good one on April 15th (Election Day)."

The cutting of the cake provided the perfect time for the singing of the traditional "Happy Birthday" song, as over 400 voices blended together in loud, happy, forceful rhythm that marked, as Elaine later said, "the birth of a new day in Oakland."

GUESTS

Among the guests who attended the gala, festive celebration were: Charles Garry, noted people's attorney; Rene Davidson, recently-elected Alameda County Clerk; Ms. Marie Converse, City Council candidate for the 1st District seat; Ms. Darlene Lawson, candidate for the Oakland School Board at-large seat; Rev. Ed Bell, a candidate for the Peralta Community College School District; John Sutter, incumbent candidate for the Council's at-large seat; and David Du Bois, Editor-in-Chief of THE BLACK PANTHER Intercommunal News Service.

Happy Birthday, Elaine!

Committee To Elect Elaine

(Elaine Brown Campaign for Oakland City Council)
1924 Franklin Street • 832-6666

Name _____

Address _____

Phone: Home _____ Work _____

Date _____

My name may be used as an endorsement ☐

I will pledge \$_____ to the campaign ☐

I will assist in the campaign by:

- ☐ Headquarters - office work
- ☐ Telephone solicitation
- ☐ Precinct work
- ☐ Mailings
- ☐ Fund raising; house meetings

Intercommunal News

SAMORA MACHEL
PRAISES "MILITANT
UNITY"

(Peking, China) — Following is the full text of the speech by Samora Moises Machel, president of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO), at the welcome banquet in Peking, the evening of his arrival, February 20.

"Dear Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping, Vice-Premier of the People's Republic of China.

"Dear Comrades, members of the government of People's Republic of China,

"An old friendship, forged and tested in the most difficult hours of the life of our people, a friendship that expresses the comradeship-in-arms existing between us, has led us to the People's Republic of China.

"During ten years of people's war, under the leadership of FRELIMO and because the political line of FRELIMO was correct, the Mozambican people, starting from nothing, gradually became strong and were thus able to crush the colonialist-imperialist aggression and overthrow the tyranny of Lisbon.

Along with this effort for liberation against the foreign occupationists and because practice has clearly proved that it is impossible to separate the process of social liberation from the radical transformation of socio-economic structures, FRELIMO has led the masses in deepening the content and objectives of the struggle, thus turning the liberation struggle into a democratic people's revolution.

"With the independence of Mozambique on June 25 this year, the first stage of our struggle will have concluded victoriously.

"The victory of our people is also the outcome of sacrifices sustained by the broad movement of solidarity that has supported us, sacrifices of the fraternal peoples of Tanzania, Zambia and all Africa, and sacrifices of the democratic and progressive forces of the whole world. Our victory is also in particular the outcome of the great support rendered by our natural allies, the socialist countries.

"Ever since the beginning of our struggle, the People's Republic of China has stood in the vanguard of the aggressive movement supporting us. Educa-

FRELIMO DELEGATION HAILED IN CHINA

LARGE CROWDS SHOUT
REVOLUTIONARY SLOGANS
OF WELCOME

(Peking, China) — The highest Communist Party, state and popular honors were given Samora Moises Machel, FRELIMO president and leader of a Mozambique friendship delegation on their arrival in Peking on an official visit February 20.

Communist Party leaders Teng Hsiao-ping and Ni Chih-fu, as well as Chinese Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua and many other top party and government leaders, were on hand at Peking Airport to welcome the delegation, in China at the invitation of the Chinese government.

Hsinhua reports that "several thousand people" were on hand to extend "a warm welcome to the distinguished guests." Peking airport flew the flag of the Mozambique Liberation Front and "colorful bunting (flags) fluttered along the city's main thoroughfare." Huge streamers on tall buildings carried the slogans:

"Firmly support the Mozambique people in their just struggle against imperialism and colonialism!" "Long live the friendship between the people of China and Mozambique!" "Long live the great unity of the people of the Third World!"

Following the playing of the national anthems of the two countries and a review of a guard of honor composed of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, President Machel and the other guests walked around the airport to meet the crowd of well-wishers.

"People beat drums and gongs, sang and danced or shouted slogans of welcome" as



FRELIMO President, SAMORA MACHEL chatting with women during a field maneuver.

militiamen stood at attention in salute to the heroic Mozambican comrades-in-arms. President Machel and the others of Mozambique delegation "repeatedly waved back to the crowds in acknowledgement of the tribute."

Later that day talks were held between President Machel and Teng Hsiao-ping, Chinese Vice-Premier of the State Council and their two delegations.

A grand welcoming banquet in the name of Premier Chou En-lai was held in the evening, in the banquet hall of the Great Hall of the People. The banquet was hosted by Teng Hsiao-ping, Vice-Premier. (See text of Samora Machel's speech at the banquet on this page.)

On February 22, the Mozambique delegation visited the Peking Iron and Steel Company. When President Machel and the delegation arrived at the complex, Hsinhua reports "the workers waved bouquets and beat huge drums to give a warm welcome to the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist comrade-in-arms from Africa."

Leading members of the company showed the guests around the iron smelting plant, the steel making plant, steel rolling plant, a canteen and a nursery/kinder-garten. At the end of the visit President Machel said he was deeply impressed and asked the leading members of the company to convey the "best regards of the Mozambique people to the workers and staff of the Iron and Steel Company."

On February 23, the Mozambique delegation left Peking by special train to Tientsin in the northeast industrial area. They were given a rousing send-off at Peking railway station, including a guard of honor, a band, and enthusiastic crowds of young people and children who danced and waved bouquets and colored streamers hailing "the constant development of the militant friendship between the Chinese and Mozambique people."

At Tientsin railway station a welcoming crowd filled the brightly lit station, beating drums and gongs, dancing and hailing the Mozambique "comrades-in-arms coming from the African front of the struggle against colonialism and imperialism."

OIL FIELDS CLOSE

(Washington, D.C.) — Business has slowed down around the world at such a rapid rate that it has forced the closing of 20 per cent of the oil-producing fields in the non-socialist world.

On a related subject, Algerian Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika warned oil-producing countries of "strategic maneuvers and threats and pressures" from the United States.

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NEW U.S. TRADE LAW THREATENS LATIN AMERICAN ECONOMIES

(Havana, Cuba) - A close examination of the new U.S. trade law reveals the serious threat it poses to the economic freedom of Latin America. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, February 22, 1975, "Latin American States Condemn New U.S. Trade Law.")

The Cuban daily *Granma* reports that the three major reasons for Latin American opposition to the trade law, which denies preferential treatment to several countries, are:

1. It excludes OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) member states from tariff preferences, as well as those countries which set up international associations to raise or control the export price of their products. Ecuador and Venezuela are OPEC members, and thus directly affected.

2. The trade law discriminates against those countries that take over property belonging to U.S. citizens or firms and those countries which do not pay what America and its multinational monopolies believe is "fair compensation" for the nationalized holdings.

3. The law, which will go into effect in June, denies preferential treatment to those countries which refuse to allow the U.S. to exploit their natural resources.

In addition, the trade law imposes unusually high tariffs (import fee) on a whole series of items such as leather, shoes, textiles and processed iron. Iron can be freely exported by any country to the U.S. as ore, but as pig iron it faces a duty of 16 cents per ton.

ATTACK

Not only is the U.S. trade law an attack on the individual economic independence of Latin American nations, but it also is an attack on Latin American economic integration. *Granma* states:

"...it all boils down to the fact that the United States wants to destroy OPEC and use economic blackmail to prevent the formation of any other organizations of this kind, for which there has been such a favorable response in the Third World."

Granma goes on to say that the economic difficulties which Latin American countries will face in nationalizing U.S. and multinational companies will, in effect,



Students in Ecuador burn the American flag during an OAS meeting.

hinder Latin American economic development since nationalization is part of the process of development.

"To top it off," *Granma* continues, "the law grants President Gerald Ford the right to decide whom pressure will be applied to, what products will be excluded from preferences, when compensation for nationalized holdings is 'just,' what a subsidy is and other authority. This practically gives Ford absolute control over the economies of Latin America."

The Cuban daily questions the claim by U.S. government spokespersons who insist that they "are still unaware of the real scope of the law." *Granma* says,

"Nobody can accept this after they spent two years working on the measure."

CHALLENGE

The Latin American states are prepared to meet the challenge presented to them by the U.S. trade law, as *Granma* explains:

"Latin America is facing a new situation. Many governments are openly confronting imperialism and defending their national interests. They have joined economic associations which defend the price of raw materials, are nationalizing U.S. firms and enacting anti-imperialist measures. Now, in a period of confrontation with the (U.S.) monopolies, Latin American unity... is vital." □

MARYLAND 5 WIN COURT VICTORY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

convicted of some of the charges before a different judge, Paul Dorf, last May. Dorf added 101 years to each man's sentence.

The incident began when guard J.D. Johnson and several other officers beat a handcuffed prisoner in front of the other prison inmates, Brother Robert Foulks, who was tired of seeing harassment of his fellow prisoners, protested against the attack, to no avail. When the guards had finished with their first victim they returned to beat Brother Foulks. From 40 to 50 additional prisoners jumped into the melee. When the battle subsided Officer Johnson lay bleeding with multiple stab wounds and bruises.

Guards chose the five men, now known as the Maryland Penitentiary Five, from the large number of prisoners who could have possibly inflicted the wounds to be tried for the act. The Five were chosen because of their political awareness and



(Left to right) Maryland Pen. Brothers CHARLES HOPKINS, DWIGHT JONES and STEPHEN SHORTER.

organizing work among the prison's mostly Black inmate population.

The torturous beating the Five received in the days after the incident left all of them in the hospital for months. □

ATMORE-HOLMAN

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

the jury, but don't help him free the niggers."

Attorneys for the case of McCorvey and Johnson have stated their intentions to appeal the convictions. Three major points will be stressed, according to attorney Bill Allison of the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF) on the appeals:

First, evidence was not allowed to be introduced showing the racist jury selection. According to Allison, Escambia County is over 30 per cent Black, yet there was only a jury pool of 10 per cent Blacks.

Secondly, the nine inmates charged are victims of selective prosecutions, particularly when 45 inmates were originally charged.

Finally, the restriction placed upon evidence concerning the death of Brother George DoJoins being brought up in court.

A defense committee member added to the three points for appeal that, "The railroad is rolling at full speed," referring to the swiftness that Johnson and McCorvey were convicted.

"They are trying to make examples of these men to keep other prisoners from standing up for their rights." □

PUERTO RICAN MEN

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

The first assistant Essex County prosecutor, Paul T. Murphy, brought to public attention evidence that buckshot pellets were fired at a housing project where a woman was wounded in an attempt by police to shoot an alleged sniper.

In a statement issued by Mayor Gibson, the municipal leader stated that "he was extremely concerned" over the findings and urged the continuing investigation by the grand jury "until those responsible have been identified and brought to justice."

Essex County Prosecutor Joseph P. Lord called for citizen participation in the identities of the policemen.

Newark Police Director Hubert Williams offered no comment. □

Vote this year,
like your life
depended on it.
It does.

M.P.L.A.'S CHIPENDA GOES OVER TO ROBERTO'S N.F.L.A.

(Luanda, Angola) - Daniel Chipenda, former vice president of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) has announced that he and his small army of liberation fighters that has opposed the MPLA leadership is joining the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (NFLA) headed by Holden Roberto.

Chipenda said in Kinshasa, Zaire last week that his insurgent faction of the MPLA would be "integrated" into the Roberto NFLA group, according to a story by Charles Mohr in *The New York Times*.

As a splinter group from the MPLA, Chipenda's forces were not recognized by the transitional government and were therefore forbidden to participate in any political activity in Angola. Now, having joined the Roberto group, Chipenda's activities can be carried on under the protection and with the legitimacy of the NFLA.

The transitional government is to prepare for and hold a national election for a constituent assembly, which will make possible elections for an independent government under African rule. □



A tire factory in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania with a new strategy that will ensure greater industrial growth.

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES CALL FOR "DYNAMIC" INDUSTRIALIZATION

(Algiers, Algeria) — Industrialization as "a dynamic instrument of growth essential to the rapid economic and social development of the developing countries" is a basic principle which was adopted by the ministerial conference of the "77-Nation Group" here recently.

Hsinhua News Agency reports that the two documents worked out by the group will be submitted to the Second General Assembly of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) to be held this month in Lima, Peru.

The declaration emphasizes that steps be taken to promote industrial development so as to modernize the economies of the developing countries and to

"eliminate all forms of political domination and socio-economic changes in the structure of international economic relations."

Condemning the policies of the developed countries for seriously hindering the establishment of a new world economic order, the declaration points out that the developing countries make up 70 per cent of the world population but "generate less than seven per cent of industrial production."

"... the gap," the declaration continues, "between the developed and the developing countries has been widening, owing to the persistence of an unjust and inequitable international economic order."

BARRIERS

Colonialist and neo-colonialist policies and new dependence on the developed countries are the major barriers to industrial progress in the developing countries, the "77-Nation Group" declaration notes.

The conference demands that the developing countries' share in world industrial production be increased to at least 25 per cent by the year 2000. To insure this, it was recommended that the developing countries increase their industrial growth at rates higher than the current eight per cent.

In order to speed up industrialization, the conference proposed that the developing countries adopt "all measures which would insure their control over their natural resources and control of the exploitation of these natural resources."

The conference emphasized the need for the full use of available human resources and the creation of conditions making possible the full integration of women in social

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22



Angolan guerrillas drilling, as a small child walks by.

Angola is slated to achieve full independence on November 11. On January 31, the three recognized liberation movements entered a transitional government in which they share Cabinet posts and power equally. The third liberation movement is the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), led by Jonas Savimbi.

Chipenda had been a field commander for the MPLA, but last year as Portuguese rule collapsed, he challenged the leadership of Dr. Antonio Agostinho Neto, a militant socialist, and president of MPLA. He was unsuccessful, however, as African countries as well as the Portuguese, recognized Dr. Neto as the legitimate leader of MPLA.

Recently there have been reports of armed clashes between elements of Chipenda's faction and regular forces of the MPLA. Mr. Chipenda's decision to join forces with Holden Roberto, therefore, lessens the immediate danger of further clashes.

THIRD WORLD NATIONS URGED TO SIGN EUROPEAN TRADE PACT

(Accra, Ghana) — The 46-member African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Council of Ministers has recommended that the member states of ACP sign and draft the trade and economic agreement reached February 1 with the European Economic Community (EEC).

The ACP recommendation was made during the seventh ministerial meeting held here on February 11 and 12, *Hsinhua News Agency* reports. The signing ceremony was scheduled for February in Lome, Togo.

The ACP-EEC trade agreement will create more favorable conditions for reforming the trade system between the two groups and stabilize export earnings.

The ACP Council of Ministers was formed by 46 developing countries including Nigeria, Ghana, Tanzania and Cameroon in Africa; Jamaica, Guyana and

Barbados in the Caribbean; and Fiji, Tonga and Western Samoa in the Pacific region. The three regions have united in order to strengthen their national economies and build economic relations with the European countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Addressing the opening session of the ACP meeting, Ghanaian head of state I.K. Acheampong noted:

"The formation of the ACP group and its growing strength has been a source of satisfaction and inspiration to the developing world."

"The African, Caribbean and Pacific group must be institutionalized so that the experience gained by it in the negotiations with the European Economic Community can be used for greater cohesion among the member countries." □

WORLD COFFEE PRODUCERS MEET TO PROTECT PRICES

(San Salvador, El Salvador) — Delegates from over 40 coffee-growing countries met here on February 14, and began a three-day session to propose methods of protecting coffee prices in order to receive reasonable payment for their natural resources.

The United States and other Western coffee-drinking countries have completely controlled the world coffee market until now. The poorer, Third World, coffee-growing countries have been consistently underpaid.

Last year, coffee was priced at \$7.0 a pound on the New York Commodity Exchange. This year the price is only \$5.50 per pound. The coffee-growing countries are being paid less for their main export while they must pay more for manufactured imported goods.

FINANCIAL TYRANNY

In El Salvador, coffee comprises 50 per cent of the country's foreign exchange earnings. The financial tyranny of the Western coffee consumers has forced the already impoverished Third World coffee producers into economic chaos.

The 40 world coffee producers who met here did so out of necessity not, "to demand an unjust, forced increase in prices,

nor are we insisting on charity from the highly industrialized nations," El Salvador's President Arturo Armando Molina said.

The meeting resulted in a decision to continue holding back a percentage of the coffee crop to keep prices from falling any lower.

The World Coffee Producers Group (WCPG) who sponsored the February 14 to 16 meeting, met with the coffee-consuming countries in London last January. At that meeting the producers presented the consumers with a three-point proposal to settle

upon an agreement. However, the proposal was rejected by the Western consumers.

The three-point plan consisted of: a better parallel between coffee prices and the cost of manufactured goods; automatic price adjustments in line with the devaluation of Western currencies; and a guarantee that an adequate supply of coffee would be available.

The three-day February meeting was in preparation for a second conference between the WCPG and the coffee consumers. These steps are the first unified ones taken by the exploited Third World coffee growers to curb U.S. imperialist control over their raw materials. □

OAKLAND JUDGE RULES PROSTITUTES' "CUSTOMERS" SUBJECT TO ARREST

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

relates only to Oakland." The ACLU suit was also brought against the police chiefs of Berkeley and Emeryville, both cities in Alameda County.

The suit charged that enforcement of the prostitution law violates the First, Third, Fourth, Ninth and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution which cover the right of freedom of speech in verbal solicitation,

the right to due process and equal protection under the law and the right to be secure against unreasonable search and seizure.

Avakian's decision is expected to be appealed and will probably result in a high court ruling on the section of the California Penal Code relating to the enforcement of prostitution laws. If the ruling survives a test in the high court, it will undoubtedly be the basis for similar suits in other states. □

AFRICA IN FOCUS



MAURITANIA

The suspension of all foreign operations of the Banque Internationale Pour La Mauritanie (BIMA) controlled by foreigners, and the functions of the president and the director general of the bank as of February 15 was announced in Nouakchott, capital of the west African country of Mauritania last week. A Mauritanian administrator was appointed to manage the bank temporarily by the Minister of Finance.

SOUTH AFRICA

Despite the South African regime's assertion that all the prisoners in South Africa are "criminal" and not political, more than 10,000 political prisoners are currently being held in South African jails, the *Pan African International Press* reports. Between 1960 and 1967 alone, more than 140,000 people were imprisoned or held incommunicado in preventive detention for "political crimes."

ZANZIBAR

"Corrupt" films will be banned from screening in Zanzibar from now on, Aboud Jumbe, Tanzanian First Vice-President and chairman of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council, declared recently according to the Information Department of Tanzania. Jumbe stressed that the films needed in Zanzibar are those that would teach and educate the people, and not those that show the corrupt things. "Tanzania must build and safeguard its customs and culture and not imitate those of other countries," he is reported as saying.

WEST AFRICA

The establishment of a West African economic community was discussed at the recent, second ministerial meeting of 14 West African countries held in Monrovia, capital of Liberia. The meeting was attended by Dahomey, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo and Upper Volta. Speaking at the opening ceremony, Liberian President William Tolbert urged West African countries to work in regional cooperation step-by-step.

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ENTERTAINMENT

INSIDE THE CHURCH OF THE PEOPLE

the revolution is not
what they tell you
in the *new york times*
or the *daily news*

posters and guns
ni aun el diano

the revolution is little
kids looking for a
place to dance
mothers needing time
to get themselves
together
without children
always there needing
needing needing

we mothers want to take care of
our children
with each other
mothers together
fathers together
children together

the people do not struggle for fun
es para vivir

La gente quiere
bailar
comer
amar amar amar

the people want to party

to lay up
to dance
to eat

the people want to party
we need food
space - sleep - health
everything good

the revolution is everything good
es para vivir vivir vivir
the revolution is to party.

Felip say "You can't die
but one time"

and we reply "or live either."

(written by a woman at Iglesia de
la Gente Church, occupied by
Young Lords, January 3, 1970)

es para vivir - it is in order to live
gente quiere - the people want
bailar - to dance
comer - to eat

PAN-AFRICAN FILM WORKERS URGE "PROGRESSIVE AFRICAN CULTURE"

(Algiers, Algeria) — The Second Congress of the Pan-African Federation of Film Workers held here recently adopted a charter calling for a "popular, democratic and progressive African culture inspired by its own realities and satisfying its own requirements."

The charter also stated that, "It (African culture) must also be closely linked with other militant cultures in the world."

The Pan-African Federation of Film Workers, established in 1972 with representatives from 36 African countries, is part of an organized movement on the African continent to produce authentic Black and Arab films.

Last October, Black and Arab filmmakers, critics, producers and numerous observers met at Tunis, outside Cathage, Tunisia, for the 5th Carthage International Film Festival. Unlike most European film festivals, the Carthage festival was concerned with films of commitment, neo-colonialism, Pan-Africanism, and revolution.

Africa magazine notes that, "The sensibility which permeated the festival and the film entries was one of urgency." The



"(African)filmmakers see themselves as defining African personality and objective social reality — the liberating features of film."

urgency came from the fact that the Carthage festival, along with the Pan-African Film Festival at Ougadougou, Upper Volta, are among the rare opportunities that African filmmakers have had to discuss their films, analyze problems, plan strategies and explore methods for developing African films.

OBJECTIVE

The Carthage festival was started in 1966 and has been held every two years since.

The Tunisian president of the festival, Tahar Guiga, explained, "The basic objective of Carthage is the stimulation of African and Arab cinema. Cinema is the most dangerous form of colonialism and the only way to stop it is to encourage indigenous African filmmakers."

The majority of the participants at Carthage were French-speaking, a direct outgrowth of inherited cultural colonialism. To the British, African films were subjects for documentaries only.

According to Lionel N'Gakane, an exiled Black South African living in London, filmmaking in British-speaking African countries is a "tragedy." N'Gakane, who was not at Carthage, is usually the only spokesperson for English-speaking African filmmakers at Third World film festivals.

On the same issue, Tahar Guiga also expressed concern. He said: "When you see the retrospective of previous festivals, you'll see that more English-speaking films were represented. Every English-speaking African country was sent an invitation, but some countries didn't even reply to the invitation."

Louis Thiombiano, director of the festival in Ouagadougou, believes that one solution would be to establish a festival in one of the English-speaking countries.

Films in French-speaking African countries, on the other hand, are a revolutionary and modern art form. *Africa* magazine explains:

"These filmmakers (in French-speaking African countries) see themselves as defining African personality and objective social reality. They understand, as artists, the liberating features of film and, as political members of a social order, the direct threat of Western film to that order."

"Consequently, more than other artists, filmmakers are aware of the delicate balance they must keep between the established social order and their own artistic visions." □

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SAMORA MACHEL

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

ted by Chairman Mao Tse-tung and carrying forward the internationalist tradition of the Communist Party of China. The Chinese government and people have always been and constitute now a great and reliable strategic rear area for our fight and an invincible base supporting the struggle of the oppressed peoples.

"We can say, and it is justifiable to say, that together we have fought and together we have won victory. That is why we hold that together we must consolidate our victory.

"We have come to the People's Republic of China at a time when we are engaged in the tough and glorious task of expanding and consolidating throughout the country the people's democratic power already established in the liberated areas.

"We have come here to study and learn from your revolutionary experience of building the People's power and reconstructing a country ruined by feudal pillage and the wars of aggression launched by the reactionaries and imperialists.

"We have come here to express our gratitude and the friendship, complete solidarity and comradeship-in-arms that unite our two peoples. We have come so that we may together find the means of consolidating the common victory and further strengthening the indestructible ties that bind us.

"Dear Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping,

"Dear Comrades and Friends,
"The victory of the peoples of Angola, Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe and the victory of the Portuguese people show clearly the irreversible trend which leads countries to national liberation and peoples in overthrowing societies of oppression and building a new society free from exploitation.

"The Mozambican people, who in their fight have been supported and inspired by the heroic and exemplary struggle of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, will do their best so that independent Mozambique should become a new base supporting the fraternal peoples of Indo-China.

"The struggle of the Arab peoples for the liberation of the occupied territories and the fight of the Palestinian people for their national rights form an integral part of the common struggle of all peoples for freedom, indepen-

SAMORA
MACHEL
(right).



dence, justice and peace, and are also our own struggle.

"The Mozambican people firmly support the Korean people in their fight to consolidate the socialist revolution in the north, achieve the peaceful reunification of their fatherland and put an end to the occupation and aggression in the south.

"The ignominious defeat of Portuguese colonialism has tipped the balance of power in Africa in general and southern Africa in particular in favor of the forces of freedom and independence.

"The formation of a United Movement for the Liberation of Zimbabwe under the leadership of the African National Council (ANC) is a guarantee for the successful development of the process of liberation.

"In South Africa and Namibia, the struggle of the masses are creating increasingly favorable conditions for the victory of the people.

"The Mozambican people, who have lived through ten years of war, desire peace. But, just as we made sacrifices for our liberation, we will readily make sacrifices in fulfilling, as always, our international duty.

"Dear Comrades, members of the government of the People's Republic of China,

"Dear Comrades and Friends,
"The occupation of Taiwan by the aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism is condemned by the Mozambican people and all peoples of the world. We resolutely

support the just struggle of the Chinese people for the liberation of Taiwan.

"Your freedom, your victories and the building of an advanced socialist society in China prove to us that for the revolution to triumph it is necessary that the people are united and organized by a correct line.

"However, the victory of the correct line is not an automatic process, it is a permanent struggle against the forces of the past and of imperialism.

"The victory of the correct line in China is also an expression of the wise vision and exemplary struggle of the great revolutionary, Comrade Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

"Allow me to propose a toast.
"To the health of Comrade Chairman Mao Tse-tung, friend of the Mozambican people, great revolutionary and internationalist leader.

"To the health of Comrade Premier Chou En-lai, friend of the Mozambican people and eminent leader of the Chinese people.

"To the health of Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping.

"To the health of Comrades, members of the government of the People's Republic of China,

"For the strengthening of the friendship, solidarity and comradeship-in-arms between the Mozambican and Chinese peoples.

"For the victory of the revolution.

"The struggle goes on." □

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES INDUSTRIALIZE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

and economic activities, particularly the industrialization process.

Stressing the necessity for unity among the developing countries as a means for achieving economic and social progress, the declaration said:

"Developing countries with sufficient means at their disposal should give careful consideration to the possibility of insuring a net transfer of financial and technical resources to the least developed countries."

The declaration criticizes the present international monetary system for exclusively serving the interests of certain developed countries. It calls for "a new international monetary system" in which the developing countries will have decision-making power.

Finally, the declaration recommended that UNIDO become a special institution with enlarged powers. It also suggested that there be more representatives from the developing countries on the United Nations Industrial Development Board. □

WORLD SCOPE



MIDDLE EAST

In an effort to undermine the Arab boycott of Israeli firms, the U.S. Treasury Department announced last week that American companies that cooperate with the boycott might be targets for legal action if their reasons for boycotting are based on religious or ethnic discrimination. Assistant Treasury Secretary Gerald Parsky said that the government, including the Justice Department, was reviewing the entire issue of the Arab boycott. "If we have any evidence that any United States firm is adhering to the boycott on religious or ethnic grounds, we will take the necessary action," Parsky threatened.

SOUTH VIETNAM

A U.S. congressman said last week that an imprisoned woman accused of being a Communist agent and infiltrating the South Vietnamese press told him that she and other prisoners had been beaten "very much" in prison. Rep. Paul N. McCloskey, Jr., one of eight congressmen visiting South Vietnam, told newsmen that the 19-year-old woman had made the statement in Vietnamese through an American interpreter.

TURKEY

The Ford administration said last week that there is enough support in the Senate for overturning the military aid embargo against Turkey. However, the administration is not so certain about the House. Top administration officials said that they expected the administration-backed bill introduced last week to gain the backing of most senators. The bill would allow President Ford to resume military aid to Turkey, cut off by Congress on February 5.

NORTHEAST ASIA

The Department of Defense is giving increased attention to Northeast Asia, where the interests of the Soviet Union, the U.S., China and Japan conflict in the area around the Sea of Japan. Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger noted in his recent annual report because of the interests of the four countries, Northeast Asia "will continue to be an area of concern from the standpoint of collective security."

MARTIAL ARTS



SKILL OR SYSTEM?

The span of time from the early northern Shao-lin Temples to the introduction of Okinawan Kenpo Karate and Japanese Shotokan Karate to the U.S. allowed for a number of changes in the goals and substance of martial arts. Those who understood the basic premises of martial art philosophies had a vision of their art similar to that of the thumb being attached to the rest of the hand.

The thumb gave some balance and added control to the hand. Martial arts (either Chinese Boxing or Karate) was to serve as a catalyst, an agent in the process of the individual's life-long experiences. It does not exist as a sport or idea or skill outside of the individual, but as an awakening and coordination of abilities and drives that had previously been dormant in that particular person.

When Okinawan Kenpo Karate and Japanese Shotokan Karate were introduced into the U.S. in 1952, observers regarded demonstrations as feats of "supernatural" abilities or regarded what they saw as a "fraud." From that point until now, "Kung-fu" and Karate have grown to be the "ultimate" in self-defense, physical development and the new American pastime.

First, the individual can perform no more than he has the will to perform. Systems, styles and instructors can only aid in coordinating and aiding in actualizing those things already inherent in any given individual.

Second, Kung-fu means proficiency, skill, ability. It is not a style or system of Chinese martial arts. You may have "kung-fu" in speaking, if you are skilled at that. You may have "kung-fu" in wrestling if you are skilled at that. In other words "Kung-fu" denotes skill, not a system or style. Karate means "empty hands," and is a term developed by Japanese martial artists to explain their particular martial arts methods.

Even though there are hundreds of systems and styles, these methods only differ in their physical structure. If one walks down a road and there is a fork in the road, which path is "correct" is an individual matter, a personal choice. Eventually, the fork will return to just one road.

EQUAL FUNDING BILL FOR WOMEN'S ATHLETICS SENT TO FORD

PROHIBITS DISCRIMINATION IN COLLEGE SPORTS

(Washington, D.C.) — Regulations which would prohibit sexual discrimination in intercollegiate athletics and broaden opportunities for women were signed recently by Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) Secretary Casper Weinberger and sent to President Ford.

The regulations, known as Title IX, would force colleges and universities to give equal opportunity to women in athletics. Schools failing to comply with the regulations could lose federal funding.

C.I.A. PANEL

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

talked to several former federal agents "who were damned scared of their own liability."

In February, the *Chicago Tribune* revealed the existence of an internal CIA memorandum signed by the Agency's deputy director of clandestine services, David H. Blee. The memo said that during the Congressional and other probes of the CIA, employees had a right to remain silent or retain legal counsel if they faced criminal prosecution.

The CIA declined comment on the *Tribune* article. Several ex-CIA officers said in interviews that they interpreted the memo as a disguised warning for current and former employees to keep quiet.

The *Times* survey of the Senate Select Committee membership found basic agreement that the immunity power should be used with great care. However, several senators expressed concern that it should not be used to protect present and former government officials from charges of having lied to Congress.

Senator Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., of Maryland said he would recommend that immunity not be given to federal officials who had been "on a policy-making level."

Mathias said that immunity should only be granted to men who had "carried out the orders" and only in cases where testimony was vital. □

Some university athletic spokespersons declared that Title IX could signal the end of "big-time" college athletics if they were forced to spend equally for women.

Copies of the regulations could not be immediately obtained, but sources at HEW said no major changes were made from the proposed regulations disclosed by Weinberger last June, except for a few exceptions ordered by Congress.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association has unsuccessfully tried to gain exemption of major revenue-producing sports, if all athletics could not be excused from the regulations

which implement Title IX of the Educational Amendment Act of 1972.

An unusual provision in the 1972 law barring unequal treatment of the sexes states that regulations must be submitted to a 45-day Congressional review after the President signs them. The rules should be implemented this fall barring unforeseen legislative changes by Congress.

Under proposed regulations each university would have separate teams for males and females or a single team for both sexes.

If separate teams are offered, the school may not discriminate on the basis of sex in providing the equipment and supplies. □



Young girls like JEWEL BATY (right), 8, should be able to compete in athletics when they reach college just like the young brother.



AILING JOHNNY SPAIN FORCED TO COURT

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

A severe back problem plus two recent operations for hemorrhoids have left Johnny weak and in constant pain.

Two doctors sent by his attorney, the highly respected Charles Garry of San Francisco, examined Johnny for over two hours last Wednesday and found his health condition worsening.

In addition to the weight loss, Dr. Peter LaRiviera and Dr. Betty Jo Smith found evidence of more bleeding in the area of the operations, lower back muscle spasms and the very beginnings of a deterioration of sensory perception along Johnny's right side. (While the doctors were at the prison last week, their request to read Johnny's medical records was denied on the grounds that they were being xeroxed.)

The doctors' joint recommendation is that Johnny immediately

be transferred to a nearby diagnostic center for more specialized care.

IN CHAINS

Unable to sit in court in chains and in an upright position, Johnny remained in the courthouse holding cell throughout the hearing. Luis Talamantez, who also chose to remain in the holding cell, could be heard in the courtroom yelling that Johnny needed medical care. Hugo Pinell was removed from the courtroom for shouting out; among other things, that Johnny needed to see a doctor.

Attorney Garry reports that Johnny was almost incoherent in the holding cell due to the pain and the many drugs he was being given. The chains, in particular, aggravate certain extremely sore areas, and attorney Garry said that at times the pain was so great that Johnny could not even speak. □

BLACK DOCTOR

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

has racked Boston in recent months has resulted in heightened and lingering racial animosities throughout the city.

The jury was also said to be strongly influenced by a photograph of the aborted fetus introduced as evidence despite defense objections.

Following the trial, Dr. Edelin commented, "I don't think it would have been possible to get a fair trial in Suffolk County (Boston) no matter how many challenges we might have had."

Since the trial, support for Dr. Edelin has been overwhelmingly favorable.

The executive committee of Boston City Hospital's medical staff released a statement which read, in part: "We consider it imperative to allow Dr. Edelin to continue his dedication and service." When he returned to work, a round of applause erupted from his staff members who held up a sign, "Welcome home, Dr. Edelin."

A group of health workers in the Black community of Roxbury said, "Dr. Edelin is one of the few who has consistently been willing to perform abortions for Third World and other low income women, who, had the hospital not served them, might have resorted to nonmedical self-induced abortions."

Dr. Edelin himself has staunchly maintained his convictions and commitments regardless of the severe pressures he has been subjected to.

"I believe in quality medical care for all people, and this is a small part of it," he said one day reflecting on the abortion controversy.

"It (abortion) is not the ideal method of birth control and should not be used as such. But, women have been making a choice about pregnancies they didn't want for as long as they've been on earth. When birth control fails, a woman has a right to have her pregnancy terminated in a safe and professional manner." □

**REGISTER
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Letters to the Editor

Dear Brother David Du Bois and the Black Panther Party,

I recently received the January 11 issue of The Black Panther and read your urgent plea for funds in order to maintain the publication of our newspaper. Because I wish to keep alive the most revolutionary newspaper for America's oppressed, I have made a contribution to The Black Panther.

Enclosed is ten (\$10.00) dollars to assist the party in our communal growth. I only wish that I could contribute more. If you open this envelope and do not find the \$10, perhaps some "CIA-types" have been tampering with the mail.

Additionally, I must mention my enjoyment of your narrative on China, David. Perhaps you will write a book of memoirs based upon your experiences in the liberated territories. It will undoubtedly elucidate and repudiate many misconceptions pertaining to China's culture and people's democracy.

Please continue to publish the paper, propagate it to more readers and aggrandize the party's involvement in the community's survival.

Revolution,

Comrade Frank H. Elam
St. Louis, Missouri

Baharigani,

I am presently confined at this "kang" called the U.S.D.B. located in Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.

If possible, I request to receive the Black Panther newspaper. I have been following the Black Panther Party since there were three Panther parties in California, and knew the "real" one would still be kicking 10 years from then and now. I raise my clenched fist to you and all people who struggle for liberation.

A Brother,

John Fulton
Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas

To Congressman Ronald Dellums:

In a working people's restaurant I overheard two elderly ladies talking over the threatened devaluation of food stamps and one of them told the other, "Ye know, Laura, they're always throwing us down like ole potatoes and I'm gittin' tired of it!"

That short comment said more than many long speeches and the words of this little old lady should be broadcast where a whole lot of people can hear them.

Sincerely,

Paul Duhmar
Seattle, Washington

Dear Concerned People:

We the concerned people of the injustice afflicted upon the sub-lumpen and lumpen (poor people) who are not financially able to help themselves seek your financial support.

Mr. Cephus Mayers, Jr., was falsely accused and convicted of executing a drug pusher and wounding another in the community of Newark in 1972.

While being confined at the Vroom Building in Trenton, N.J., which is a unit of the State Prison, Mr. Mayers, Jr., submitted a motion of an appeal and bail on these false charges to a higher branch in the justice department.

However, Mr. Mayers, Jr., motions fell into the hands of the Honorable Judge Stanley G. Bedford, who felt that Mr. Mayers, Jr., should have bail while waiting for a hearing on the falsely accused charges.

We seek your financial donation towards helping Mr. Mayers, Jr., post bail. Please send whatever you can to the following address:

Cephus Mayers, Jr., Defense Committee
C. White (Chairman)
P.O. Box 263
Trenton, N.J. 08602

If you would like to write Mr. Mayers, Jr., for any reason, forward your mail to:

C. Mayers, Jr. #53831
Station "A" R.U. Vroom Bldg.
Trenton, N.J. 08625

Thank you ever so much.

Cephus Mayers Defense Committee
Trenton, New Jersey

Dear Comrades,

All Power to the People! This is a note of support from a Brother that truly believes and struggles for the liberation of our Black and oppressed people. I'm also a strong supporter of the Black Panther Party and will always be. I'm very sad to acknowledge the recent troubles of the production of the most progressive paper existing, the B.P.P. Intercommunal News Service. So therefore I'm sending this small (all I have available now) amount to assist the newspaper staff.

I really don't need to be placed on the mailing list because I already receive every issue due to the fact that I help distribute and sell the paper here in the Washington, D.C., area with an organization called Save The People. I just hope the problems will clear up and the concerned people of this country will also send in donations to the Black Panther Party paper for its most necessary continued publishing: "Educate to Liberate."

Yours in struggle,
Leon Turner
Washington, D.C.

POLITICAL PRISONER

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

"successful" limits the patient's ability to respond to his environment.

Eddie wrote a threatening letter to then-President Nixon so that he would become a federal prisoner rather than a state prisoner and would escape eligibility for a lobotomy. He received a five-year sentence for this threat that he wrote from within the walls of a maximum-security prison to a man 3,000 miles away. This was his first conviction.

Eddie's second conviction resulted from his killing a man who attacked him with a knife.

He was subjected to two more experimental "behavioral modification" programs in Springfield and Marion federal penitentiaries. He resisted, became intensely political and was instrumental in having these cruel, inhumane experiments ended. But for his efforts, attempts have been made on his life. Razor blades have been broken into bits and inserted in his food. He has been repeatedly beaten and drugged. His self-defense against a brutal attack has become the basis for the five assault counts he now faces. □

TO DIE FOR THE PEOPLE

WRITINGS OF
Huey P. Newton



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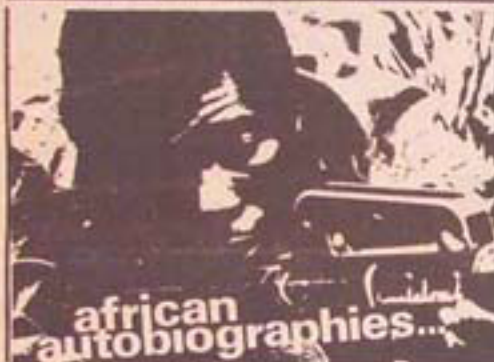
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OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

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Provides 24-hour child care facilities for infants and children between the ages of 2 months and three years. Youth are engaged in a scientific program to develop their physical and mental faculties at the earliest ages.

"All these programs satisfy the deep needs of the community but they are not solutions to our problems. That is why we call them survival programs, meaning survival pending revolution."

—Huey P. Newton



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